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FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Team Play Delights Geneva

Britain Sturdily Steps Along

Spain Calls Back the Jury

Latins Want Tariff Down

Newspaper Hands Across Sea

These Students Study—When?

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS and the United States teamed together in the Manchurian matter and the teaming went well. It went so well that Geneva gives itself over to holiday happiness. It sees a powerful precedent set and its present session made historic. The Manchurian incident is closed if the Nanking Government accepts the Japanese pledge. Otherwise, more intervention movements. But the overshadowing point, Geneva thinks, is that, in an emergency, it could join forces so closely with a certain non-member nation. And gleefully watch it work.

* * *

¶ Britain finds balancing her trade as busy a job as balancing her budget. Chambers of Commerce call for tariffs to discourage dumping. Major questions puzzle. Shall a general election come at once? Or the mixed government carry on for a year? Men are of many minds. But industrial stocks go up. The cotton combine opens four spinning mills. Barrow steel blows in furnaces calling 1400 workers back. Spot cotton sells 45,000 bales, breaking the record of 40 years. Buying is expected to offset selling. The pound to come to a standstill. Britain is taking plenty of things on the chin. But hasn't for a moment lost step.

* * *

¶ Spain comes back to 12 good men and true. Except that some of the men may be women. General Primo de Rivera dropped the jury system out of Spanish courts in 1923, maintaining that jurors were corruptible and partial. The Republic of Spain restores it to use. That the jury makes mistakes is admitted. That it is far from infallible is not denied. But it is still the fairest, squarest system men know.

* * *

¶ A call comes to Washington from the south. Latin America speaking. "Pull down the tariff walls, please," is the burden of the message. This issue will take the lead at the commercial conference in the American capital in October when all the 21 countries of the Pan-American Union have their knees under the table. It is one more step in getting the Americas together. The logic, say the Latins, is this: Barriers that keep neighbor countries apart should be pulled down. The United States tariff is a barrier. Therefore, the tariff should be— But of course diplomacy as well as logic must steer the ship of state.

* * *

¶ Wireless transmission of news between France and the United States comes into its own. The French Ministry of Posts & Telegraphs sets final seal to the sanction. Between Paris and the Press Wireless Station at Little Neck, L. I., N. Y., the exchange becomes instant and almost continuous. Neither country can now do or think anything of importance without its becoming known, almost automatically, in the other. Synchronizing, in a real sense, heartbeats across the sea. It is familiar business today, wireless wonder working, but think of the first attempts of continent to speak to continent with an ocean between. Mr. Cyrus West Field had laid his Atlantic cable in 1858 and the Queen of England and the President of the United States exchanged felicitations. But most people shook their heads. For many days there were doubters. Among them, perhaps, the President and Queen.

* * *

¶ Think of university freshmen who can't cut a class because class cuts are non est. They have gone out of existence at the University of Chicago. Under President Hutchins' new rules the 725 young strangers in caps will lead the life unprecedented. They will go to class as often—as they happen to feel lonesome. They'll approach their profs as often—as they themselves may feel approachable. And they'll dig into the dear old textbooks—when digging is their dish. The idea will be hotly debated from Centerburg High to Heidelberg. President Hutchins will be roared at and ridiculed. And, in the end, his students may usher in the educational dawn. The secret behind the innovation is about like this: Teachers can give a boy tons of teaching, but any learning that's done will be done by the boy.

* * *

¶ Blue and white, black and white, carmine and canary. A few of the United States auto tags for 1932 will be violent in color, but most of the state designers have soberly held themselves in hand. So finds the American Automobile Association, announcing that 13 states and the District of Columbia, avoiding extravagance even in ideas, will retain this year's colors and merely put them in reverse. The new tags will show 23 different "motifs." The old bus may be running down, but art is on the up.

Where Kipling Says the Dawn Comes Up With a Big Noise

Top right, Cowling from Ewing Galloway. Bottom, Burton Holmes from Ewing Galloway

BURMA THROUGH THE AGES REMAINS—BURMAN

Top, Left to Right—They Do Things In the Old Ways In Burma, That is, Some of the Things. In This Picture the Carabao or Water Buffalo Are Threshing Rice. Round and Round They Go, Sniffing at the Straw Occasionally and Giving the Boy a Free Ride. The Grain Is Raked to the Center and Winnowed by Hand. Walking Along a Street in Rangoon, the Capital, Is Like Walking In a Motion-Picture Set. The Burman Is a Happy Man and the Women Have a Large Degree of Freedom for the Far East. They Even Keep Shops. Bottom—The Water Front of Rangoon Is a Busy Place. Here Is a Liner Just In, Surrounded by Squatty Native Boats.

RECONDITIONING OF SLUMS HELD PAYING POLICY

Conference on Housing Opens Sessions at Swampscott

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 25—Reconditioning of slum areas should be undertaken, not alone because of sentimental reasons, but because it will pay as an investment, Mr. Abram Garfield, of Cleveland, member of the President's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership, said today at the luncheon sponsored by the Massachusetts Housing Association as a feature of the twenty-seventh session of the Massachusetts Conference of Social Work which opened at the New Ocean House here today.

"Unless this reconditioning pays," Mr. Garfield said, "it won't work, and the people most useful to the work are those to whom it makes a difference financially."

Outlining the changes that the automobile has made in opening up new residential areas, Mr. Garfield said that the inside areas of the larger cities have been deprived of the people who could best pay the taxes and in many places neighborhoods have retrograded into what are called slums.

"The reconditioning of these areas has become an economic necessity," Mr. Garfield said, "and I think there is a fair hope that the people who left these inside areas of the cities are becoming interested, for if the city is affected everyone who has to do business with it is affected. There is evidence that people generally are beginning to consider the reclamation of these areas as economically necessary to whole sections.

"The actual rebuilding of slums is a difficult thing to do," Mr. Garfield continued. "We are frequently balked by the costs of land in these areas and, of course, the cost of building is generally a problem. Just now we are at a place where the building industry has not so much to do in city building, and capital may be invested to good advantage in slum areas, but present prices of land are too high. They have got to be deflated with other things.

"Our older cities were not designed to allow for these changes, but whether it is reconditioning of the old or rebuilding there must be replanning of the district."

More than 500 delegates from all parts of the State are registered for the conference, which will continue through tomorrow. Unemployment, the mounting cost of relief, and helping the child constitute a three-cornered program for the consideration of the delegates.

REED REGARDS TAX INCREASE AS INEVITABLE

Pennsylvanian Says This After Discussing Situation With Hoover

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—A tax revision study has begun at the Treasury, and the belief is growing that a tax increase will be asked.

Senator David A. Reed (R.), of Pennsylvania, one of the Administration leaders closest to Mr. Mellon, called at the White House today. After discussing taxation with the President, he announced on leaving that he considered an increase "inevitable."

Senator James E. Watson (R.), of Indiana, floor leader in the Upper House, and other leaders of both parties, still oppose increased taxation. Their opposition is based, it is understood, on the grounds that it would be poor politics for either party on the eve of a presidential election.

Treasury officials, on the other hand, take the view that with an impending deficit of perhaps $1,500,000,000—the figure cited by Mr. Reed after his White House visit—tax increases may be poor politics, but they are sound finance.

"I believe some increases are necessary," said Mr. Reed, "and they should be large enough to meet the deficits."

Mr. Reed said the United States should now follow the example of Great Britain of "pulling in its belt and balancing its budget," as the only course in the present emergency. Intense efforts should be made to keep expenditures below appropriations, but these would hardly meet the whole situation, no matter how successful.

Burma Seeks a Place in Sun Under its Own Constitution

Recommendation of Separation From India to Come Up for Discussion at London Conference—New Ideas Hob Nob With Tradition

By ALEXANDER INGLIS

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Efforts to reach agreement as to the political future of Burma will be made here shortly when representatives of all shades of opinion and various interests—British, Indian, and Burman—will meet in special conference to devise a new constitution for the country.

The occasion offers an opportunity to delegates of three widely differing races to find a common basis for setting up a form of government that will prove more suitable than that now operating in a land inhabited by more than 13,000,000 people.

Burma at present is a province of British India with a provincial legislature, mainly elected, which has jurisdiction over about half the total area of the province; the remainder of the province is composed principally of what are known as "backward tracts," areas where tribes and clans dwell under somewhat elementary forms of administration.

The report of the Indian Statutory Commission, which inquired into social and political conditions in India and Burma with a view to guiding statesmen in reaching decisions as to the future of these places, recommended that Burma should be separated from India. This recommendation was broadly accepted at the last Indian Round Table Conference.

Many problems of unusual difficulty emerge from this recommendation. While these problems are chiefly constitutional, political and economic they are deepened by the peculiar situation which the country occupies in the Orient and by the commercial ramifications which have been developed in recent years by British, Indians and Chinese.

Of a Distinctive Group

Burma, populated by a distinct race, is surrounded by other distinctive races. It has rivers whose sources are in Tibet; boundaries that march with China, Assam, and French Indo-China; a seaboard on the Bay of Bengal; and a peninsular toe that points to Sumatra, after following a line that touches Siam.

Hill tribes and frontier races with strange languages further complicate the Burman's relationships with his neighbors. Constitutionally, for instance, the country has a special minority problem in connection with the Talaings—once a dominant race in South Burma and now numbering about 390,000—who speak an odd language called Mon and retain a complete self-consciousness as a distinctive people.

Burmese culture itself, while it has absorbed many traits from ancient Indian civilization, remains essentially Burman, and the good-natured, lovable people have kept intact a culture and civilization which is as remote from that of India as it is from that of Great Britain, whose administrative and governmental ideas have been grafted on to the country's political economy.

A merry, indolent, genial soul the average Burman is. He dresses pictorially, affecting silks, and his prime characteristic is his happy laughter. His women folk have a much greater measure of freedom than that which prevails among Indian women. Unlike their Indian sisters, the Burman women keep shops, attend the public markets, and play an important part in the social and domestic life of the land.

Awakens to New Interest

Although the Burman, following the immemorial way of his race, is simple, good-hearted and credulous, he has been influenced by the spirit of self-expression that has percolated the Orient in recent years. He is now demanding that political freedom to which all the principal Oriental races are trending, and the apparent prosperity of the foreigners dwelling in his country has further convinced him that his own nationalism needs greater exploitation than has heretofore been the case.

Proposals to separate Burma from India caused some suspicion in the minds of the Burmese as to the intentions of the British, a suspicion that was fostered by political agitators in India who suggested to the Burmese that the British Government intended to consider the constitutional future of Burma apart from that of India, so that a less liberal form of freedom might be granted.

This policy, to some extent, was responsible for the rebellion which broke out in the country early this year, when peasants, hillmen and

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

FACTORIES BOOM IN BRITAIN WITH FALL OF POUND

Speculation Is Discouraged; MacDonald Returns to Talk Vote Date

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 25—Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, returned to London today from his rest in the country three days earlier than expected in consequence of the urgency which has arisen for reaching a decision on the hotly disputed question of a date for the general election. The pressure of events has made further delay and uncertainty undesirable.

Meanwhile there is a boom in industrial shares on the London Stock Exchange. The Lancashire Cotton Corporation, big combine in the spinning section of the British textile trade handling American cotton, has decided to reopen four cotton mills, two of which have been closed for four years. The Barrow Steel Company is restarting two blast furnaces employing 1400 men.

At Liverpool yesterday sales of spot cotton totaled 45,000 bales, a record not surpassed for 40 years. Financial experts think the boom has gone ahead of realities, and are using influence to discourage further speculation.

Discussing the lowered quotations for sterling, which have been chiefly responsible for the industrial spurt, Sir Walter Layton, financial expert, says in his journal, News Chronicle, today, that changes in the value of the pound will not all be downward, as a point may soon be reached when selling will give place to buying, for a rise.

The cost of living has not gone up appreciably as yet, but it is recognized that if the pound settles at any low level, an advance will be liable to occur.

The Association of British Chambers of Commerce, representing commercial opinion throughout the country, in a conference at Lincoln yesterday, passed a resolution by a large majority demanding early imposition of tariffs, which the Government as now constituted is not in a position to introduce. Sir William Clare Lees, president of this conference, says in a telegram to the Prime Minister, "The enormous quantities of goods now arriving daily in this country constitute a grave national danger and immediate action is imperative."

Mr. T. H. Thomas, Dominion Secretary of State, has changed from Oct. 23 to Oct. 9 the date he is to address his constituents at Derby,

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Present Wage Scales Defended by Gifford

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 25

EVERY effort should be made to maintain existent wage scales, Mr. Walter S. Gifford, national relief director, said today.

"I am still of the opinion I expressed last spring," Mr. Gifford said, "and do not care to elaborate further on the subject at this time." This statement was:

"Although the present scale of wages would be equivalent to a large increase in commodity prices and the cost of living should stay down, we ought, I believe, to make every effort to maintain the wage scale."

Borah Asserts Japan's Action Is Inexcusable

Says, Opening Foundation for Outlawry of War, Acts Unjustified

MOSCOW, Idaho, Sept. 25 (AP)—If Japan had 10 times the reason she alleges for entering Manchuria, she would still be violating international law, the Versailles Treaty, "League of Nations agreements" and the Kellogg pact, Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho said yesterday in an address at the University of Idaho, inaugurating the William E. Borah Foundation for Outlawry of War.

"Even though Japan's reasons were 10 times as truthful as it can be assumed they are," he declared, "there is no justification for force in Manchuria."

"If the four or five leading nations were as much concerned about abiding by international law and treaties as they are in forcing smaller nations and subjugated nations to abide by them, we would be a fairly peaceful world."

Turning to Russia, the Idaho Senator asked, "How can the United States go to the 1932 Disarmament Conference and ask the nations of the world to disarm when Russia, with 600,000 armed soldiers, is not even recognized by us, 5000 miles away?"

Senator Borah took issue with Dr. Manley O. Hudson, Bemis Professor of International Law at the Harvard law school, who said that international coöperation must solve the world's peace problems, and that "putting teeth" into the League Covenant and the Versailles Treaty would perpetuate world peace.

"Putting teeth into a peace pact," the Senator said, "is to revert to the doctrine of force in all its hideous brutality. Force as a factor in international controversies has been tried for 3000 years and has failed. What they mean," he said, "is to change a peace pact into a military pact. I never have and never will support any scheme for peace based upon the use of force."

Dr. Hudson, in his series of lectures given at the inauguration of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Italy's Supertaxes Affect Coal, Oils And Automobiles

ROME, Sept. 25 (AP)—To balance the budget and to eliminate as soon as possible a deficit of 553,000,000 lire, $28,000,000, the Government today imposed a new 15 per cent "superduty" on all merchandise, with certain exceptions, not covered by existing trade treaties.

The new tax is immediately effective. That on coal is 10 per cent. Petroleum products are especially hard hit since they must pay the superior duty and also a new sales tax simultaneously imposed. Gasoline will be taxed about 16 cents a gallon, oil a little more than 2 cents and mineral oils something less than 5 cents.

Exceptions to the superior duty are wheat and other cereals on which the duty recently was increased, animal and vegetable fats, vegetable oils for industrial use, metallic minerals, certain chemicals and precious metals in bars or coins.

The United States particularly is affected by the new duties on oil products, automobiles, aluminum, agricultural machinery, typesetting machines, radio sets and parts.

JAPAN ACTS TO EVACUATE MANCHURIA

Orders Withdrawal of Troops in Accedence to Plea of League

PROMISES TO LEAVE ONLY POLICE QUOTA

Geneva Regards Decision of Utmost Importance in Furthering Peace of World

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Sept. 25—The Japanese Government today promised the League of Nations to withdraw its troops from Manchuria to its legitimately occupied railway zone "in proportion as the situation improves."

At the same time Japan insists that the greater part of its troops is already withdrawn and such as remain in Manchurian towns do not constitute any military occupation.

Thus the League of Nations coöperation with the United States has secured from the Japanese Government a pledge to respect the legality of its position in Manchuria upon which the League's future and the disarmament conference had been stated to be staked. For 48 hours all the League's forces, with the invaluable backing of the Washington Government, had been seeking the withdrawal of troops by diverse diplomatic means. Today's notes are definitely recognized as a victory for the peace forces. The credit is divided equally between Washington and Geneva.

Council States Position

A few hours before the Japanese note was received here, the League dispatched a telegram to the American Secretary of State in reply to his cable backing the League, which greatly increased rapprochement between United States and Geneva. The president of the League Council, after thanking the United States for its coöperation, said: "The Council has no preconceived method for resolving difficulties which arise, no procedure nor formula to which it is irrevokably attached, other than its obligation to take measures calculated to secure effectively the peace of nations."

This statement is intended to reassure Washington that any procedure adopted in the present or any future crisis by the League of Nations will be decided upon only after consultation with Washington, if the United States so wishes.

The precedent thus established is expected to open the door wide to future collaboration between the League and the United States. Receipt of the Japanese note does not altogether end the present crisis, for its terms must be closely examined and the Council must determine whether the Japanese pledge to terminate the occupation may be taken at its face value.

Much Yet to Be Decided

Likewise, promises of the Japanese Government in Tokyo and the end of the activities of an ambitious clique of army generals in Manchuria must coincide before the League can declare the crisis closed.

The Japanese note defends the activities of Nipponese troops since the beginning of present events.

"Japanese troops," it says "have been careful to act only within limits necessary to ensure their own safety, the protection of railways and the safety of Japanese nationals. The Government has firmly pursued the object of preventing the extension of the incident and any aggravation of the situation. It is profoundly desirous of insuring a peaceful settlement of the problem as rapidly as possible by negotiations between the two countries, and it has a firm intention not to depart from this line of conduct."

In referring to evacuation of the area Japan says only a few troops are quartered as a precautionary measure in Mukden and Kirin, and a small number of others at certain points.

Awaits China's Reply

"Japanese forces are being withdrawn to the fullest extent which is at present allowed by the maintenance of safety to Japanese nationals and for protecting the railway," it says.

The Council now awaits the Chinese reply and, if the Nanking Government is satisfied with the Japanese pledge, the incident may be considered closed. But if China pushes the matter further, and presents contradictory evidence of the position of Japanese troops in Manchuria the Council must continue, with the United States, its energetic intervention.

Today, in Geneva, the incident is regarded as well on the way to solution. Shoulder-to-shoulder the action of the United States and League is considered the most hopeful peace fact for a very long time. It is likewise a powerful precedent and serves to make the present League session one of the most historic in the existence of this institution.

Need for Coöperative Action Realized

* * *

Laval Invitation Held Sign of Lesson Learned

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Start of World Reconstruction Seen

* * *

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent

By Radio from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Sept. 25—The invitation to M. Pierre Laval, Prime Minister, to visit America for a personal conference with President Hoover, coming in the midst of the British financial perturbation following abandonment of the gold standard, is another sign that at last the gravity of the world problem is being realized. National egotism has hitherto been too inclined to suppose nothing mattered save national prosperity, but the relentless lesson of facts is that there cannot be enduring national prosperity which is not shared by other countries.

European opinion sees in an unequal distribution of gold one of the causes of the universal crisis. The flow of gold to French and American banks may be likened to the shifting of the cargo to one side of the ship. American stocks, though disproportionate, did not cause the disturbance, for the United States has always been especially free-handed in making loans to European countries.

But the French, after the fall of currency in 1925, became strictly conservative. They were reluctant to lend, except in relation to policy, and they piled up great quantities of idle gold. Much of this gold was drained from England, which had adopted the gold standard, by which the national bank obligated itself to pay gold against bills.

Many observers wondered why the British Government did not long ago, before there could be any thought of depreciation of the pound, simply refuse to sell gold in abnormal quantities. This obligation was self-imposed. It had definite advantages for England, as one of the leading money markets. But when once it became clear, as it has been for several years, that gold was systematically leaving the country, to be rendered sterile in French vaults, nothing but financial pride prevented appropriate measures being taken sooner.

When the new Government was recently formed in England part of its program was still to prevent abandonment of the gold standard. Until the last moment the British authorities fought against what they were compelled to perform in the end. Their raison d'être, and all their propaganda, was to maintain the gold standard. They pointed out the dangers of coming off that standard. They poured many millions obtained from France and the United States into the bottomless pit in their effort to keep the pound artificially stabilized. But still gold drained away and finally the Gov-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

THE MONITOR INDEX

FRIDAY, SEPT. 25, 1931

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10
Financial News—Pages 12 and 13
News of Sports—Page 14

FEATURES

Events Tonight 4
Radio Programs 4
Household Arts and Crafts 8
The Home Forum 9
Starting Right
(With French Translation)
Among the Railroads 10
Daily Features 17
Editorials 18

Redistribution of Labor Forces Held Real Remedy for Idleness

By Radio from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 25—Redistribution of labor forces, not lower wages, is the real remedy for unemployment, according to Mr. Edwin Cannan, professor emeritus of political economy of London University, who spoke before the British Association here today.

"The thoughtless outsider is apt to say," Mr. Cannan declared, "that both unemployed and those still employed, should accept lower wages, and so by cheapening the product extend the demand. As a temporary palliative this may sometimes be reasonable, but evidently it is never the final solution of a difficulty.

"What diminution of demand calls for is redistribution of labor forces, with fewer persons being allotted to those branches of industry, the products of which are less in demand, and more to other branches."

Mr. Cannan holds that in the face of rapidly growing knowledge and a slowly growing, or stationary, population, "staple" and "heavy" industries are bound to decline in relation to those providing finished goods or services.

"Increase a person's power of spending," he continued, "and he will not increase his purchases in weight or bulk so much as in refinement of form, so that richer people will devote less in proportion to their labor to producing things like pig iron and bricks." He added that many in the working class have become property owners, while many of the propertied class have become paid servants of public companies and other institutions, so that the old sharp distinction between the wage-earner and the capitalist is become a thing of the past.

It is now "no longer a division between the two classes, but a division between two sources of income," he added, "largely possessed by the same individuals."

Sir James Currie, director of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, declared yesterday that "if within a brief period—for the sands are running out in an hourglass—the world can get back to normality and stability, demand for cotton may be expected again to go ahead of supply. If disruptive politics, economics and nationalism continue to take their deadly toll, a reverse will be the case."

Sir James said he sees marked progress possible in India, China, Russia and Africa, "always provided we have economic and racial peace." For the first time since the war between the states, the world consumed, in the second of the season 1929-1930, he pointed out, less American cotton than outside growths.

HOARDING OF GRAIN CHARGED IN RUSSIA

MOSCOW, Sept. 25 (AP)—Charges that a number of state grain farms are "holding out" on the Government and using excessively large portions of the harvest for their own needs were made today in the newspaper, Socialist Agriculture, which called for decisive action.

The newspaper charged the state farms with consuming and hoarding grain at the expense of the Five-Year Plan and failing to fulfill their September plan in the harvesting.

DO-X Suit Charges Patent Violations

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—Mr. Isaac Schafran and Mr. Jacob Thaler began suit in federal court to have the German flying boat, DO-X, confiscated on the ground that the owners, operators and builders infringed on patents the plaintiffs held.

General Motors Corporation is named as one of the defendants, and the suit, besides demanding confiscation of the giant flying boat, asks for an accounting or profits, a permanent injunction against further infringement on the patents the plaintiffs say they hold, and damages amounting to three times whatever profits the DO-X may have made. No estimate of the profits is given in the complaint.

With General Motors, the defendants named are the Dornier Company of America, Dornier Metall Bauten GMBA, Dr. Claude Dornier, Lieut. Clarence Schildhauer, United States Navy, who piloted the DO-X to New York, Capt. Wolfgang von Gronau and all members of the crew.

Japan Rejects League Plan to Investigate Manchurian Affair

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Sept. 25—The Japanese Government has instructed Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa to reject the League of Nation's plan for an investigatory commission, firstly be-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

BUSINESS DROP GIVES IMPETUS TO SHORT WEEK

Led by Building Trades, Five-Day Work Period Makes Big Strides

By RICHARD L. STROUT
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 — A shorter working week is the answer of a growing number of American factories to the overproduction that has brought about the present nation-wide depression.

Figures compiled by the Labor Department show that at the present time more than half the building-trades workers have the five-day work week. About 44 per cent of all workers in the motorcar industry are on the shorter week. In the radio industry the proportion is 34 per cent, in the finishing textile industry 27 per cent, in the aircraft industry 25 per cent.

Buried among stories of wage cuts in the week's news was the announcement that the United States Rubber Company had gone permanently on the five-day-week basis.

One hundred years ago a laborer worked from sunrise to sunset. He worked 13 hours in the long days of summer. Contrasted to this, latest federal figures from 37,587 establishments in 77 industries, show that 220,000 employees now are on the five-day week basis. At the present time approximately 5.6 per cent of all workers covered in the survey, with a total of about 4,000,000 workers, are on the new shorter work week basis.

By a coincidence, the American move for a shorter work week on a capitalistic basis is proceeding simultaneously with the Russian plan from a Communistic basis. Soviet authorities assert that about 67 per cent of industrial workers are now on their so-called "five-day week," which in Russia, however, consists of four working days and a day of rest; compared to five work and two rest days under the latest American system.

Administration officials here freely forecast that when the present depression is over, the gains made by the five-day week will remain. They are hopeful that recent wage cuts will last only for the period of the depression. Wages will eventually go up again, they believe, but the 40-hour week will stay. Past experience has taught that when once workers' hours are reduced they are likely to stay reduced.

In the past 100 years, work days have been reduced gradually to 10, to nine, and eight and in some instances to seven hours a day; this movement, according to the Labor Department officials, is being led mainly by the organized building trades.

When the World War came, it is recalled, there were few workers outside of the building trades on an eight-hour day. Then the movement spread rapidly. In the past decade the move for a full holiday on Saturday has developed. This is the five-day week.

JAPAN ACTS TO EVACUATE MANCHURIA

(Continued from Page 1)

cause it would be tantamount to an admission that the League had grounds for suspicion and its refusal to accept the explanations of Mr. Yoshizawa; secondly, because Mr. Katsuji Debuchi, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, informed the Foreign Office that Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, told him Wednesday that he considered a neutral investigation to be unnecessary; thirdly, because acceptance would weaken Japan's claims to special rights and interests in Manchuria and Mongolia.

It is felt here that the League has been badly advised and should know that Japan would never accept, and not to have risked weakening Japan's hitherto strong support of the League unless it was prepared to go the limit to risk Japan's eventual withdrawal from the League.

Japan's diplomacy was to await a clear outline of America's position, which Mr. Debuchi forwarded yesterday, then to publish a general statement designed to allay suspicion and then to instruct Mr. Yoshizawa to reject the League plan.

Mr. Stimson is considered to have won a practical diplomatic victory, since his application of quiet pressure, through informal memorandums given to Mr. Debuchi and forwarded to Tokyo, strengthened the Government's hand and sobered the military, thus enabling the Government to issue a statement of its position which it was confident it could carry out.

The American note delivered to the Foreign Office last night will be answered shortly. The Government considers it friendly, although surprised that it was delivered through the American Chargé d'Affaires, indicating that America considers it extremely grave, rather than through Mr. Debuchi, in accordance with the usual practice in lesser matters. The Foreign Office denied that Japanese are operating the Supingkai-Taonan Railway, declaring any military operation along the line is merely to protect Japanese residents. Viscount Ishii made a statement praising Mr. Stimson and deploring the League.

The situation has eased vastly overnight as the result of the Governments' communications, Mr. Stimson's notes and the League activities. It is believed here there is not the slightest doubt that Japan intends scrupulously to follow the policy outlined in Tokyo's communications to Geneva and Washington.

It is indicated that Baron Kijuro Shidehara, Foreign Minister, has regained virtually full control and will exert pressure for evacuation of the occupied territory. However, it must be remembered that the military faces the difficult task of restoring Chinese administrations which will be capable of maintaining order and of protecting lives and property. The Japanese say an advance north to Changchu has never even been considered, nor have landings at Tsingtao or Chefoo. The Japanese are attempting to reassure the Chinese population in Manchuria to prevent the continued flight of the populace southward which is assuming alarming proportions.

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Washington Appeals To China and Japan To Make Peace Move

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—Direct appeal to China and Japan to adjust their differences and refrain from military action was made by the State Department in notes made public here while simultaneously information was received casting a more hopeful light on the Manchurian situation.

The notes dispatched by Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, were given to the press here at about the time of their receipt in Japan and China. The American Government expresses the hope that differences will be settled without the use of force and that troops will be so disposed "as to satisfy the requirements of international law."

Consular reports meanwhile received at the State Department indicated that Japanese military officials had apparently thought better of their actions and had ordered withdrawal from certain regions affected by the controversy.

The State Department regards the situation as still extremely delicate. Observers point out that the matter is complicated by the fact that in the present controversy both parties have the right under international agreements to maintain troops in the Manchurian area. The situation is far different from the event two years ago when China and Russia seemed close to an armed clash in Manchuria, and when on the one side China invaded Russian territory, and on the other Russian troops came into the Chinese area.

In the note to the two governments, Mr. Stimson explained that the United States action was taken under treaties to which it is a party. One of these treaties is the Washington nine-power pact while the other is the so-called Kellogg pact.

Mr. Stimson's note said:

"The Government and people of the United States have observed with regret and with great concern events of the past few days in Manchuria.

"In view of the sincere desire of the people of this country that principles and methods of peace shall prevail in international relations, and of the existence of treaties, to several of which the United States is a party, the provisions of which are intended to regulate the adjustment of controversies between nations without resort to use of force, the American Government feels warranted in expressing to the Chinese and the Japanese Governments its hope that they will cause their military forces to refrain from any further hostilities, will so dispose respectively of their armed forces as to satisfy the requirements of international laws and international agreements, and will refrain from activities which may prejudice the attainment by amicable methods of an adjustment of their differences."

Mr. Katsuji Debuchi, Japanese Ambassador, presented to Mr. Stimson today an official statement of the Japanese Cabinet, declaring that Japan harbors no territorial designs in Manchuria. The controversy arose, they essert, when Chinese began tearing up the railroad over the protection of which Japan has treaty rights. Japan urges China's coöperation to prevent the present situation from growing into a "disastrous" controversy.

Mr. Stimson likewise received a note from the League of Nations, warmly welcoming American coöperation.

Mukden Fears Annexation

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

MUKDEN, Manchuria, Sept. 25—The American Chamber of Commerce in Mukden is apprehensive that the Japanese occupation of Manchuria will result in annexation similar to that of Korea if the world does not interfere.

Grange Head Hits State Land Policy

MEDFORD LAKE, N. J., Sept. 25 (AP)—Mr. E. B. Dorsett, master of the Pennsylvania State Grange, attacked the federal land reclamation policy yesterday at the annual outing of the New Jersey State Grange.

Advocating the abandonment of "Hoover Dam, Boulder Dam and every other dam project," Mr. Dorset told his audience the Government spent millions on the one hand to provide new farm lands, and additional millions on the other through the Farm Board in an attempt to take care of surplus farm products.

Mr. Dorsett also blamed the unequal distribution of wealth for the existing economic crisis. He suggested that Congress prohibit the entrance of all aliens for five years as a means of bettering unemployment conditions.

He further recommended, that of the 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 foreign born in the country, all those who have not taken out naturalization papers, should be given "60 days to get out of the country," because they were either objects of charity or holding jobs which citizens should have.

CHILEAN BUDGET DRAFTED

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 25 (By U. P.)—Señor Arturo Prat, Finance Minister, at a meeting of the Council of Ministers, presented a tentative draft of a new budget for 1932, estimating government revenues at only 700,000,000 pesos for the year. He urged the other ministers to reduce the expenses of their departments so the total will be within that amount.

HOOVER STAND UNCHANGED BY LEGION ACTION

Hyde Beer Survey Also Said Only to Seek Amount of Grain Used

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 — The Hoover Administration is unwavering in its opposition to the return of beer, it is definitely known here, and will not be moved by the action taken by the American Legion convention at its concluding session. The Legion's vote favoring resubmission of the Eighteenth Amendment to the people aroused slight interest among dry groups here where such action had been forecast, although leaders of the modificationists considered their cause had been advanced.

Prominence was also given to the statement of Mr. Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, that he has undertaken an investigation into the amount of grain which would be used if beer should be legalized. However, contrary to statements that this forecasts action by the Administration toward a return of beer, Mr. Hyde later explained that his office had been besieged for such figures for six months from farm organizations, and that the figures would set forth merely the amount of grain that had been used in former times. Mr. Hyde personally, it is known, is one of the strongest drys in the Cabinet.

The Hyde survey follows one made by Mr. Walter Newton, the President's secretary, in which he gathered figures showing the number of workers employed under the old beer trade. These showed that for the value of product manufactured, the industry employed fewer workers than almost any other in the country.

Of No Political Importance

The Legion action emphasized the determination of both political parties to prevent prohibition from becoming a partisan issue. Although local wets and drys expressed opinions on the prohibition significance, politicians of both parties insisted it was of no political importance.

A statement issued by Mr. Ernest H. Cherrington, chairman of the National Dry Board of Strategy, did not directly mention the Legion step but declared emphatically that majority opinion in the United States still favors prohibition.

"That the majority of voters of this country are dry is tacitly admitted," Mr. Cherrington said, "by the repeated statements of wet newspapers and of wet politicians who are asserting that President Hoover will continue to support the cause of prohibition in order to insure victory at the coming election."

Among dry senators now in Washington, Senator Smith W. Brookhart (R.), of Idaho, said he had no sympathy for a beer demand from the Legion when it has 750,000 comrades begging for bread.

Senator Brookhart attacked the argument of wets that return of beer would assist the farmer. "Mr. Hyde won't find much help for the farmer in his investigation," he said.

Like Burning Part of Wheat

Senator Brookhart added that legalizing beer would be akin to burning up a large part of the wheat crop as some have proposed, or plowing under a third of the cotton crop. He considered all three as destructive methods of meeting a situation which deserves a constructive remedy.

Senator Thomas J. Walsh (D.), of Montana, was equally dubious as to any benefit which might accrue to the farmer from a repeal or modification of the Volstead Act, to permit manufacture and sale of 3-per-cent beer. He pointed out that what the urban population might pay him for ingredients of beer would be subtracted from what it would pay for other commodities.

Senator Walsh also questioned seriously the legality of modifying the Volstead Act as proposed by wet organizations which have maintained it would be done without violating the Constitution.

"Obviously," he said, "an attempt to modify the Volstead Act is an attempt to obtain intoxicating beverages. If 3-per-cent beer is intoxicating, then a vote for modification of the Volstead Act to permit 3 per cent beer is a vote for nullification."

The political angle was considered by Senator Cordell Hull (D.), of Tennessee, who said he had no interest in the prohibition utterances of partisan organizations. "I am only concerned," he said, "to aid in preventing the merits of the prohibition question from being made a partisan issue in 1932, instead of a non-party one, as both parties have treated it up to this time."

Mr. Henry H. Curran, president of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, asserted that the Legion action showed that "the sentiment of the people of our country is over two to one against any further continuation of the disastrous experiment of national prohibition."

Chosen as Commander Of American Legion

Wide World
HENRY L. STEVENS JR.

BORAH ASSERTS JAPAN'S ACTION IS INEXCUSABLE

(Continued from Page 1)

the Borah foundation, said, in speaking of the progress of international organization, that, in this new era, it is not confined to any continent; nor is it limited, as was the United States system in international law less than a century ago, to the people of any one race or religion.

"The advance in international organization during the past 12 years," he said, "the impetus it has given to international coöperation, and the direction in which international law is being developed, would seem to have made it possible for us to look forward with some confidence to a greater international security than the world has known in the past.

Need for World Viewpoint

"If any lesson stands out from our experience of the past quarter-century," Dr. Hudson said, "it is that all of the people of the United States, in every section of the country and in every walk of life, are dependent in their daily lives on the ordering of the relations which we are forced to maintain with other peoples of the world. An international outlook is just as essential today," he said, "as was a national outlook a half-century ago.

"From our American point of view the opportunity to unite with other peoples in maintaining these agencies and in directing them to the service of common interests, would seem to be the one thing which we got out of the war.

"War will not disappear from men's minds because of a pronunciamento, it will not lose its appeal because of moral ukase, it will not be ended by a fiat. Institutions, methods, habits are needed to assure that intelligence will be brought to bear, when situations become acute, and these mean international organizations.

"The cumulation of international organization, during the course of the past 75 years, could not have failed to exercise a profound influence on international law, and a new faith has arisen in the efficiency of effort in international affairs."

The Borah Foundation was established at the University of Idaho by Mr. Salmon O. Levinson, Chicago lawyer and active worker in the movement for world peace. The endowment was made in April, 1929, and when Mr. Levinson made the gift to the university, he said it was for a dual purpose, "to perpetuate the name of William Edgar Borah and his great work, and to aid the greatest of all causes, that of world peace."

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LEGION REJECTS MOVE FOR BONUS CASH PAYMENTS

Stevens Says Call for Vote on Dry Law Does Not Imply Wet Stand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich.—Rejection of proposals that immediate payments of bonus certificates be demanded by war veterans was the parting flourish of the American Legion, here, yesterday, as it terminated a busy, four-day convention.

In taking its action on the bonus question by a vote of 905 to 507, the Legion followed the advice of President Hoover and various high officials of the organization who had asked that consideration be given to the conditions of the National Treasury. Able-bodied veterans were called upon to refrain from imposing further heavy financial burdens on the Government in a resolution adopted by the convention.

In the elections that followed, Mr. Henry L. Stevens Jr. of Warsaw, N. C., was elected national commander to succeed Mr. Ralph T. O'Neil of Kansas. Mr. Stevens was elected by acclamation after an uncompleted roll call of the departments showed his strength considerably ahead of the other six candidates. The new national commander has served as commander of the Warsaw Post and the North Carolina Legion.

Election of Officers

The five vice-commanders elected were Mr. Richard F. Paul of Massachusetts, Col. Harold Plumber of Wisconsin, Mr. Forrest G. Cooper of Mississippi, Mr. Roy L. Cook of New Mexico and Mr. Frank Brooks of Bellingham, Wash. Mr. James F. Barton of Fort Dodge, Ia., was reappointed national adjutant; Mr. Bowman Elder of Indianapolis was renamed national treasurer, and Gen. Eben Putnam of Wellesley Farms, Mass., was again selected as historian. A new appointee was Mr. Remster Bingham of Indianapolis, who was named national judge advocate.

Of the noncontroversial resolutions adopted by the convention, the one carrying the widest national scope was that submitted by the resolutions committee requesting a council of national defense and an advisory committee for the specific purpose of the "creation of relations which will render possible in time of need the immediate concentration and utilization of the resources of the nation."

The resolution further urged the President to make use of the proposed instrument to direct attention to the consideration of the causes responsible for the present emergency and means for removing any probabilities of future recurrences of a similar nature.

Survey of Administration

Other resolutions urged the Legion to patronize the merchant marine, to petition Congress to declare the policy of the United States in regard to the future of the Island of Porto Rico, to advise an immediate survey of the status of all employees of the United States Veterans' Administration and calling upon the administrator to replace, wherever possible, all non-service men with eligible service men and women, to make the education of "war orphans" a major activity of the Legion, and to request the Government to employ American labor materials and shipping on all government work.

Beyond the bonus resolution, the legislative committee's recommendations were largely perfunctory. It asked again for legislation to establish the rule of universal service and to condemn the discharge of veterans or veterans' widows from positions while aliens are retained. Preferential civil service ratios were recommended for veterans and Armistice Day was advocated as a legal holiday.

The Legion's new commander-in-chief summed up his views of the Legion's stand on the prohibition question when he declared that the Legion's action of Thursday in asking Congress to submit repeal or modification of the pronibition laws to the states, was not, in his opinion, an indication that "the Legion has taken the wet side." He said it was merely a call "for full expression of the opinion of the citizenry of the country."

Call for Dry Law Poll Invalid, Col. Robins Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore., Sept. 25—Characterizing the resolution passed by the American Legion convention, calling on Congress to ask for a referendum on the Eighteenth Amendment, as "half-baked, flippant, and inspired by wet propaganda," Col. Raymond Robins of Chicago declared in an interview here that the Legion's proposal could not be complied with because it would be unconstitutional.

Congress is not authorized to call for a referendum in the way stated in the resolution, he pointed out, but the demand would have to come from the people to Congress through a convention or other channels.

"Dry forces in the United States should be glad that this resolution came up at this time, for it sounds a warning and shows the activities of the wet propagandists," said Colonel Robins, who is here as a speaker with the Allied Forces for Prohibition.

Wet propaganda, even though flippant and shallow, must be checked and refuted or there is a grave danger that regrettable action against prohibition might be taken, he stated.

To date the flood of wet propaganda does not indicate that prohibition is in any way breaking down, even if anti-prohibition talk is spreading, Colonel Robins told the interviewer. In the 15 cities in which the Allied Forces have appeared to date, Colonel Robins has not seen a single person under the influence of liquor.

The response to the meetings has been highly satisfactory, and like responses are anticipated in the 245 cities yet to be visited by the Allied Forces on their present tour.

CANADIAN MOOSE ARE TO BE 'SCREENED'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Moose and deer in New Brunswick will make their début on the talkie or sound screen this fall. Arrangements have been made for a well-known film corporation to take pictures and record sounds of these animals in their native habitat.

For the first time city dwellers will be able to sit on cushioned seats and listen to the famous moose calls of New Brunswick guides and all the mysterious sounds of a wilderness night.

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Winter Food Issue Partly Solved By Unprecedented Preserving

Not a Step Between Producer and Consumer in States With Surplus Crops—Memphis Courthouse Becomes a Storage Plant for Products

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—Thrifty American farm wives, by unprecedented preserving activity, have met the food question for the coming winter.

Farmers in general began months ago to prepare for winter, and since have stored up foodstuffs of various kinds to last them until spring, a nation-wide survey disclosed.

North Carolina's home club women, the research indicated, filled 4,600,000 containers with fruits and vegetables, as compared with 1,250,000 last year. This, Gov. Max Gardner explained, was due to a "live at home" program which conserved $25,000,000 in foodstuffs. In 1929 North Carolinians bought that amount outside of their home State.

In Texas Agricultural agents said the average farmer is fattening his cattle on unmarketable grain and will use them for home food needs.

A great preserving activity was discovered in Pennsylvania. A typical Oklahoma family on last year's Red Cross list was shown to have more than 500 jars of food stored for winter's demands.

Minnesotans were found to be preserving pork, lamb, beef and chicken. In some urban communities the townspeople also laid by large stores, going into the country markets and buying large stocks of fruit and vegetables for preserving.

Glass jar manufacturers reported the heaviest demand for their product in the country's history. Arkansas folk bought 50 carloads of glass jars this year. Eight or ten was the average of other years.

Washington farm laborers bartered their toil for supplies to tide them over.

In Tennessee some preserving was done by workhouse inmates. The Memphis courthouse is a storage point for their products. The state penitentiary has charge of the preserving. Detroit plans to let house of correction inmates do the job.

Washington and Wyoming growers will deliver their surplus to community cellars where the needy will receive aid. In Oklahoma community canneries helped hundreds who had no equipment of their own.

Only Nevada, Nebraska, New Hampshire and South Dakota reported less preserving activity than in previous years.

Farmers Economize With Crops as Barter

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—Dr. Theodore B. Manny, Department of Agriculture specialist in rural social organization, said Wednesday that more gardens than ever before were raised this year, especially in drouth states.

"The farmers' main idea is to cut living expenses to the bone," he said, "hoping to break even in final payments on fixed charges. In the South, especially, sincere efforts have been made this year to accomplish this end.

"Another aspect has been the supplying of tenant farmers with supplies instead of cash."

Dr. Clarence L. Holmes, chief of the department's division of farm management, said farmers generally have made serious efforts to reduce costs of operation, but the net result has been only to ease the situation "in these times of low prices."

"Farmers have in many cases exchanged labor, performing more labor themselves by working longer hours and prolonging harvest seasons in some sections," he added. "Farmers have put up the tractors in some instances in favor of the work horse, for which feed can be had at low cost."

P. T. A. TO FORWARD DRY EDUCATION

WINSLOW, Ariz., Sept. 25 (AP)—Committees on "Education for the Eighteenth Amendment" and international relations were formed yesterday by the executive board of the National Congress of Parent-Teachers Associations as a four-day meeting closed.

The first committee will encourage educational agencies to foster sentiment for enforcement of the national "dry" laws. The second will strive to "educate" for world disarmament and peace.

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JOBLESS RELIEF GROUPS MUSTER FOR FALL WORK

Committee on Coöperation Meets—Green Notes Rise in Unemployment

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—The unit of the President's Organization for Unemployment Relief, known as the committee on coöperation with national groups and associations, met here today to determine plans for mobilizing the memberships of national groups so that they may furnish the most effective aid this fall and winter in relieving unemployment distress.

Mr. Eliot Wadsworth of Boston, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, presided. Mr. Walter S. Gifford, director of the President's organization, greeted the committee and explained the aims of his organization.

Various other units of the President's organization are going forward with their plans. The committee on employment plans and suggestions has called a meeting for Sept. 28, in Chicago. Mr. Harry A. Wheeler of Chicago is chairman of this group. Another unit, the committee on administration of relief, headed by Mr. Fred C. Croxton, assistant director of the President's organization, will meet in Washington Oct. 5. Mr. Carl H. White of Newark, N. J., chairman of the board of the Health Products Corporation, has been announced as an assistant to Mr. Wadsworth.

The usual fall gain in employment has not yet occurred this year, it was noted by Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. "In normal years, according to our figures," he said, "unemployment has usually reached its lowest point by August or September, but the number out of work this fall, according to trade union records, is still well above the spring level.

"Our final figures for August show more out of work than in July, although preliminary reports had suggested a possible improvement. And the preliminary figures for the first half of September show another slight increase in unemployment. Industrial unemployment has increased steadily since May. Our weighted figures since the spring low point are as follows: May 17.1 per cent unemployed; June, 18.2; July, 18.8; August (final), 19.2; September (preliminary), 19.5.

"Farmers also laid off some of their help in September with the end of summer harvesting, so that in agriculture and industry unemployment, has increased by about 350,000 from July to September, and we estimate that nearly 5,600,000 in the United States are now without work.

"Some trades, however, show seasonal improvement. In clothing trades 45 per cent of those unemployed in August are now back at work, although 15 per cent of the membership is still unemployed. This is encouraging for clothing workers, but their season is short. A few other trades showed very slight gains: food industries, manufacturing, service industries, street transportation. But unemployment increased in building, metal trades, on railroads and in water transportation, counteracting the gains in other industries.

"Some trades are suffering especially. In building, unemployment has been increasing since June, and 52 per cent are now out of work. The water transport trades, longshoremen and seamen, have 33 per cent out of work, in metal trades 31 per cent are unemployed, and in manufacturing 30 per cent. In printing there has been as yet no change for the better. The report for cities shows unemployment increasing in 13, employment better in 10 and no change in one."

The United States Beet Sugar Association, in a letter to Mr. Croxton, states that within a month approximately 87,000 persons will be employed in the beet sugar industry to harvest and transport the beets and to produce the 1,000,000 tons of sugar estimated as this year's output. The association emphasizes the fact that workers have already been engaged to handle this crop from among residents of the communities where the factories are located.

North Carolina Moves To Help Unemployed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Attending the unemployment conference in Raleigh, called by Gov. O. Max Gardner recently, were 24 business, industrial and agricultural representatives, all of whom pledged their coöperation and support in an effort to prevent distress in North Carolina during the winter.

Mr. Frank Grist, State Commissioner of Labor, who attended the conference, reported the unemployed in North Carolina at 22 per cent of the working population, or 100,000. He said that, according to the most authentic information he had been able to secure, another 100,000 were working on part time and were not earning enough to meet their obligations.

Mr. R. M. Hanes of Winston-Salem, president of the North Carolina Bankers Association, pledged the coöperation of the banks in arranging credit in all cases where it was possible to do so.

Governor Gardner announced he would proceed with the appointment of a special unemployment relief commission of five or seven members, which would be instructed to begin its work at once. The Governor pledged the support of the entire State Government, and expressed the view that North Carolina would rally to the situation and prevent any intense suffering.

American Factories In Canada Doubled

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—American factoiers have doubled within the Dominion of Canada in two years, largely as a result of the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act, declared Representative Harry C. Canfield (D.) of Indiana, a member of the House Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Canfield's statement was in answer to Republican assertions that the tariff had not injured export trade.

Referring to Canada, he said, "During the year ending with June, 1931, Canada's imports from the United States fell off about 33 per cent, while imports from the United Kingdom for the same period decreased only 22 per cent. Obviously Canada is turning to England and other countries for goods it formerly bought here.

"At the close of 1929, there were 467 American plants in Canada with value of about $500,000,000. A few days ago the Canadian press made public the result of a survey showing that the number of American plants in Canada had increased to 1071, with value of $1,189,590,000. Thus both the number of plants and their investment value has more than doubled in less than two years.

"The saddest part of the story is that these plants have moved to Canada to furnish that market and other foreign markets with goods that were formerly produced in this country, but to which world markets are all but colsed by the tariffs other countries have imposed in retaliation for the Hawley-Smoot bill."

Traffic Decreases In Panama Canal

BALBOA, Canal Zone, Sept. 25 (By U. P.)—Canal transits for the first 15 days of September continue to show a decrease. During this period 203 commercial vessels passed through the canal, the daily tolls averaging $62,933.90, as compared with daily tolls average of $64,113.47 during the first 15 days of August and $66,377.06 during the first 15 days of September, 1930.

The decline in Panama Canal traffic during the past three years is indicated in the following table for the first 8½ months of each year:

Year	Ships Transited	Total Tolls	Daily Averages Transits	Tolls
1929	4550	$19,461,524.25	17.65	$75,432.26
1930	4160	18,504,654.02	16.12	71,723.47
1931	3626	16,310,537.09	14.05	63,219.04

The first move made by the canal administration in cutting operating costs in the marine division to meet the drop in receipts was an order laying off six active canal pilots and placing three others on the supernumerary list. Other cuts in personnel are being considered in the lighthouse and salvage sections of the marine division.

Governor Harry Burgess of the Canal Zone has just arrived in the United States to discuss the canal budget for the coming fiscal year with the Director of the Budget at Washington.

ALCOHOL SALE CONVICTS NINE

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Sept. 25 (AP)—Nine persons convicted in federal court of conspiracy to violate the national prohibition law in bringing 110,000 gallons of rubbing alcohol from Brooklyn, N. Y., treating it and selling it here through bootleg channels, were sentenced yesterday to serve terms ranging from three months to three years.

BAKERS SOLVE WHEAT SURPLUS—'EAT IT,' THEY SAY

150,000,000 Bushels a Year Under Pre-War Consumption, They Declare

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 25—Some hope for reduction of the wheat surplus through the simplest method of all—eating it up—is held out by members of the American Bakers' Association.

At their annual meeting here Sept. 21 to 23, the bakers were given three signs of encouragement. First, they were assured that bread would never be supplanted because research was confirming the wholesomeness of what has by natural selection been the world's basic foodstuff for thousands of years. This was the report of Dr. R. Adams Dutcher of Pennsylvania State College, who told the bakers not to be afraid of the "freakish fancies of food faddists," but to go on baking bread as if they never heard of such things.

Second came the news from Miss Marjorie Child Husted, baking expert of a Minneapolis firm, that this was increasingly becoming a nation of cake eaters, and that cake was gradually taking the aspect of a necessity rather than a luxury. And finally, came the advice of several speakers that greater attention to variety of product would intrigue the consumer into buying more bread.

The bakers have contended for some time that if people would eat as much bread as they did before the World War, the wheat surplus could be greatly reduced in no time. And, of course, the baking business would be bigger and better.

"The trouble is that during the war the Government told the people to cut down on their bread," Mr. Henry Stude, president of the association, said, "and since the war no one has been able to convince them it was all right to begin eating more of it again."

The bakers quote a federal report to show that individual wheat consumption is 1.2 bushels per capita a year less than before the war. Now take this decrease and multiply it by the total population and the result is some 150,000,000 bushels a year the country is falling behind in wheat consumption according to the association. This was said to approximate the amount of wheat the Federal Farm Board through its grain stabilization corporation is holding.

The bakers were told by Mr. Stude that they could make a substantial contribution to national relief efforts this winter, and urged them to turn their unsold bread over to local relief agencies at the end of each day.

GIRL SCOUTS TO GET CHANCE TO AID RELIEF

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—A plan for Girl Scout participation in unemployment relief work has been evolved at President Hoover's Rapidan Camp.

Mrs. Frederick Edey of New York, president of the organization, said yesterday after her return to Washington from the conference of the executive committee with Mrs. Hoover that she would present the plan to the annual Girl Scout convention in Buffalo next month. She did not make the plan public.

TARIFF WALLS HEAD SUBJECTS AT CONFERENCE

Pan-American Conferees Expected to Ask Drop in Customs

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—A concerted plea from Latin-American nations to the United States to reduce its tariff barriers as obstacles to Pan-American trade is expected here to result from the fourth Pan-American commercial conference, opening on Oct 5.

The first subject listed for discussion on the program of the session, which will last through Oct. 13, is trade barriers. Members of the conference already in Washington believe this topic will receive the major attention of the delegates, and that they will go on record before it concludes, denouncing the Smoot-Hawley tariff as one of the important causes of the existing decline in inter-American trade.

Every Latin-American nation according to officials of the Pan-American Union, is to be represented at the conference. The delegations will include official representatives of the various governments, chamber of commerce and trade organization representatives and also numerous industrialists, business men and bankers who are coming either independently or as representing their firms.

Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State of the United States, will convene the conference in his capacity as chairman. Questions of the promotion of inter-American trade by the elimination of obstacles to commerce, transportation and communications, consular and customs procedure, stabilization of currencies and other financial questions will be treated as well as the question of tariff barriers.

This discussion of inter-American trade problems will be followed by a tour in which the commercial leaders coming from the countries of Latin America will be brought into direct touch with commerce and industry in the United States. This trip will include Baltimore, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, Akron, Detroit, Buffalo, Rochester, Schenectady, Boston, Hartford, New Haven and New York.

LEISURE PRESENTS TASK TO LIBRARIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Sept. 25—Libraries must keep pace with radically changing social conditions to cope with the increasing leisure time, Mr. Wharton Miller, president of the New York State Library Association, told members at their annual convention at the Lake Placid Club on Sept. 23. Mr. Miller is director of the library school at Syracuse University.

Proper consideration of the question extends to the enforced leisure of unemployment, he held.

"In its endeavor to keep pace with the adjustment of society, the library must construct an adult program fitted to the demands, and to the needs, of people with leisure," he said.

Switzerland Ratifies Arbitration With U. S.

BERNE, Switzerland, Sept. 25 (AP)—The Federal Council today ratified the Arbitration and Conciliation Treaty with the United States.

Wild Life Termed a Major Asset Of Nation by Florida Governor

Development Urged to Encourage Spending Leisure Time Out of Doors—Permanent Breeding Grounds Advocated

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Sept. 25—America's wild life is a heritage to be used and not abused and to be handed down to coming generations, Governor Doyle E. Carlton of Florida declared in addressing the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners.

"Wild life is among the major assets of any nation," said the Florida Executive. "America stripped of this great resource would cease to be America."

Discussing the subject from an economic standpoint, Governor Carlton said the value of fish taken annually for commercial purposes is $175,000,000. Fishermen spend annually $25,000,000 for fishing tackle, and hunters spend annually $21,000,000 for firearms.

Without birds, insects would ravage the earth, said the Governor. Birds gathered by the thousands to destroy the grasshoppers when they invaded the northern central states recently, but were not numerous enough to end the plague.

Touching on the subject from the æsthetic standpoint, Governor Carlton said leisure is a by-product of this machine age, the five-day week being practically a certainty and that wild life must be developed to encourage spending leisure time out of doors. He urged adoption of sectional conservation programs and permanent breeding grounds in all sections.

Plans are under way with War Department officials coöperating, to establish bird and game sanctuaries on suitable military reservations, it was disclosed in the report of Dr. T. Gilbert Pearson of New York, chairman of the National Committee on Wildlife Legislation and president of the National Association of Audubon Societies.

The bill seeking to create a 2000 square mile sanctuary in the Everglades of Florida, which failed to come to a vote in the House after passing the Senate in the last Congress, will be reintroduced at the next session, the report said. Congress appropriated $25,000 additional to employ federal wardens, it was added.

The American Fisheries Society at its concluding session here elected Mr. J. A. Rodd, chairman of the Fish and Game Commission of Canada, as president; Mr. Seth Gordon, Washington D. C., secretary-treasurer, and Mr. John W. Titcomb, Hartford, Conn. librarian.

The next joint convention of these organizations will be at Baltimore, Md.

GENERAL REALTY

NEW YORK, Sept. 25—Louis W. Abrons, president of General Realty & Utilities Corporation, announced that in view of current conditions in New York City real estate and to conserve the company's cash, the directors have decided to defer payment of the Oct. 15 dividend on the $6 cumulative preferred stock of no par value.

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Wright's Silver Cream is made from a pure, natural cleanser. It is non-poisonous, and conforms in every way to government standards. Keep a jar both upstairs and down. Write for free interesting booklet of uses.
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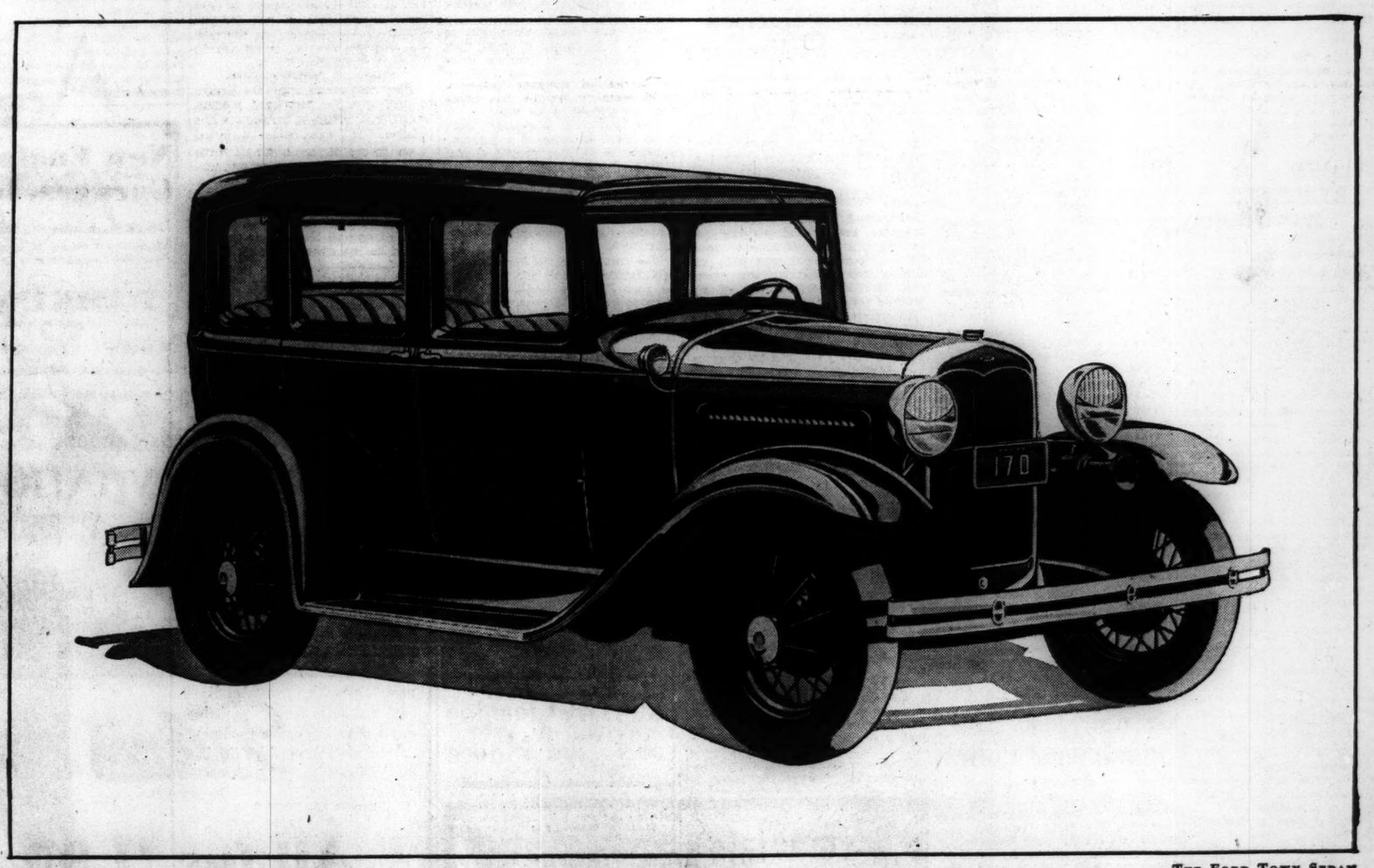

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"I have been a car owner continuously for nearly 20 years," writes a motorist connected with a leading university. "During this period I have bought eleven new automobiles. Eight of the eleven were in the middle-price field, one cost three thousand dollars, and the last is a Ford coupe that I purchased thirteen months ago.

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FORD MOTOR COMPANY

NEW ENGLAND 'BLOC' URGED BY SENATOR MOSES

Believes It Would Prove Greatest Solvent to National Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 25—Senator George H. Moses of New Hampshire urged the formation of a "New England bloc" in the next Congress, comprising the 12 New England Senators, in a speech at the annual banquet of the Massachusetts Coöperative Bank League in the New Ocean House last night. Although Senator Moses has long opposed congressional "blocs," believing them very irritating, he favored the formation of the New England bloc, which he said would give New England control of the country, perhaps selfishly for New England, but unselfishly and rightly for the whole United States.

The reasons for this bloc, according to the Senator, are that the attributes of New England, if organized, would prove the greatest solvent to national problems ever discovered. "I have often wondered why investors in New England have not organized themselves into a body so that they could make their views known to my associates in Congress," Senator Moses said. "I see only one solution, and that is a bloc of our own." If the 12 New England Senators were organized into this bloc at the next Congress, according to the Senator, they could sway the country the way it needs to be swayed.

Mayor James M. Curley, who arrived after the banquet and during Senator Moses' speech, argued for the five-day week, abrogation of war debts with the condition that foreign nations promise absolute peace, and the reduction in armament.

Among the other speakers at the banquet were Mr. DeWitt Clinton DeWolff, secretary to Governor Ely, who spoke as the Governor's representative, and Mr. Arthur Guy, Massachusetts Commissioner of Banks. Mr. Guy said that he had learned a great deal about coöperative banks in the past nine months and that he had received coöperation from them. He pointed out that there had been no bank failures in the State during the depression and that for this reason, changes in the statutes dealing with banks, should be carefully examined before they were favored.

Another speaker of the evening was Mr. Julius Tannen, New York humorist, who said that the banks were carrying more people today than the railroads.

Mr. Herbert F. Taylor, Jr., president of the Massachusetts Coöperative Bank League, presided over the banquet.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. S. T.)

Harvard Registers Freshman Class

Harvard's 296th freshman class today stormed Memorial Hall to register, and then, over 1000 strong, took possession of the yard, the first time in the history of the university when freshmen have lived in this historic rectangle.

Twelve dormitories, including the newly completed Wigglesworth group along Massachusetts Avenue, will house the class, and the Union will provide it with common rooms, dining halls, and library. In recent years the entering classes and those men provisionally classified as freshmen have been limited to 1000.

This evening at 6:30 a buffet supper is to be served, followed by an informal meeting of the new students in Harvard Union. Dr. A. L. Lowell, president of Harvard; Dr. R. I. Lee '02, Fellow of Harvard College, and Dr. A. C. Hanford, dean of the college, will speak.

This meeting is part of the program which has been arranged this year as it has in the last four years, to acquaint new students in the ways of the university. This instruction will last until Tuesday and Wednesday, when classes begin.

M. I. T. Opens Sixth Encampment

The sixth annual freshman camp of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which started six years ago to give new students an opportunity to "get acquainted," will open today at Lake Massapoag.

More than 200 students who will enter Technology on Monday will leave for the camp this afternoon. The three days' stay will be devoted to meeting classmates, members of the faculty and administration, and leaders of various student activities and sports.

Mr. John Lawrence '32, of Rutland, Vt., is the camp director this year. The activities at the camp will include speeches by faculty and administration members, motion picture presentations, an athletic meet and eight-oared shell races.

Spending Decried As Relief Measure

RANGELEY, Me., Sept. 25 (AP)—Promotion of prosperity through the doctrine of public expenditure was denounced by Dr. Fred R. Fairchild, political economy expert at Yale University, before the annual dinner of the New England State Tax Officials Association here last night.

Increased expenditures, reduced revenues, deficits and growing public debts point inevitably to more taxes, he said, pointing out that this situation has already arisen with the 1931 withdrawal of the federal income tax reductions.

Dr. Fairchild declared that in a period of depression, government should adjust itself to bad times just as people do, and by economy and careful control of expenditures seek to live as nearly as possible within its income.

Americanization Supervisors Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass., Sept. 25—A comprehensive report of the accomplishments of adult alien education in Massachusetts during 1931, was presented to supervisors from over ninety cities and towns of the State, gathered here for their eighth annual three-day meeting. Miss Mary L. Guyton and Mr. E. Everett Clark, State Supervisors of Americanization, are directing the sessions.

At a dinner at the Hotel Hawthorne last evening, the group was addressed by Mr. James A. Moyer, director of the University Extension Division of the State Department of Education, and Prof. John J. Mahoney of Boston University. Today's session was devoted to the specific technical problems of supervisors, and Mr. Alexander Brin, editor, and a member of the Massachusetts Commission for the Celebration of the Washington Bicentennial, was a speaker. It was learned at the meeting that present plans call for focusing the exercises of all Americanization groups this year around the observance of the Washington Bicentennial.

A discussion period was held following luncheon, and this afternoon members of the conference drove to Gloucester where they visited points of interest. Tonight, Miss Mary McSkimmon, former president of the National Education Association, will be the chief speaker.

Courses Offered In Retail Trade

Special courses for store executives and employees, under auspices of the Merchants' Institute of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, start Sept. 28, it is announced today by Mr. Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the board. The fall series includes a course in applied economics of consumption by Mr. Paul H. Nystrom of Columbia University, starting Oct. 9, consisting of five lectures on changes in consumer demand and merchandising methods to meet them.

"The Art of Selling," a salesmanship clinic of five lectures, starts Oct. 8. Eight lessons in "How to Use English" are to start Oct. 7. A course on "Trends in Retail Distribution," starting Oct. 27, is offered by the university extension division of the Massachusetts Department of Education, in coöperation with the Retail Trade Board, at Harvard Hall, Harvard University. Secretarial, accounting, stenographic and typewriting courses are offered starting Sept. 28. Most of the courses are held at department store auditoriums, evenings.

Prof. Nystrom's course on consumption, said Mr. Bloomfield, will deal with: Consumer Demand and Present-Day Merchandising; Recent Changes in Consumer Demand; Who Are Your Customers and What Do They Want? Fashion Changes and Fashion Merchandising, and Working With Your Consumers.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight, with slowly rising temperature; Saturday increasing cloudiness and warmer, probably with some showers; moderate westerly winds, becoming southerly Saturday.

Maine: Fair and not quite so cool tonight; Saturday increasing cloudiness, with slowly rising temperature, followed by showers.

Vermont: Increasing cloudiness, followed by showers beginning late tonight or Saturday; slowly rising temperature.

New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness tonight, followed by showers Saturday; slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Diminishing northwest winds, becoming southeast or south, and increasing Saturday, and fair weather tonight, followed by showers Saturday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Sep. 25	Max. Sep. 24		8 a.m. Sep. 25	Max. Sep. 24
Atlantic City	54	84	Nantucket	54	76
Bismarck	44	46	New Orleans	80	94
Boston	50	75	New York	50	76
Buffalo	50	62	Norfolk, Va.	68	86
Calgary	46	..	North Platte,	46	66
Charleston	78	92	Philadelphia	56	80
Chicago	56	64	Phoenix, Ariz.	76	96
Cincinnati	58	74	Pittsburgh	52	68
Denver	56	78	Portland, Me.	48	72
Eastport, Me.	46	62	Raleigh	64	88
Hatteras	74	86	St. Paul	50	66
Helena, Mont.	38	52	St. Louis	70	72
Huron, S. D.	50	50	Salt Lake City	44	62
Jacksonville	76	92	San Francisco	60	80
Kansas City	64	70	Santa Fe, N.M.	48	70
Key West	84	88	Seattle	52	68
Los Angeles	70	90	Tampa	78	82
Memphis	76	92	Washington	58	86
Miami, Fla.	76	86	Wichita, Kan.	62	90
Montreal	46	62	Williston	42	48

Honolulu, T.H., Sept. 24, 7 p.m., 78; max. 80

High Tides at Boston

Friday 11:33 p. m., Saturday 11:52 a. m.
Height of tides 9.4 feet, 9.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:08 p. m.

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HOOVER BACKED AT G. O. P. RALLY IN NEW ENGLAND

Qualities of Leadership Emphasized by Speakers at States' Exposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 25—Unqualified adherence to the leadership of President Hoover in the present world economic crisis was pledged here today by Senator Simeon D. Fess (R.), of Ohio and by Mrs. Ellis A. Yost, director of the women's division of the Republican National Committee.

This stand, taken at an All-New England Republican rally held in connection with the Eastern States Exposition, was backed up by statements of Mr. Robert H. Lucas, executive director of the Republican National Committee; Mr. Amos L. Taylor, chairman of the Massachusetts committee, and Representative Frank Crowther (R.), of New York.

Senator Fess stressed the importance of "wise leadership" to stem the "tide of political nostrums" being urged as substitutes for "economic sense" in the conduct of business.

"We must not be led into deadening socialistic theories which will dry up the reservoirs of new inventions and discoveries," he said, "or become permanent law to the hurt of a nation whose progress has been the wonder of the world.

Restoration of Confidence

"As a rule, the American, a true individualist, looks more to the economic remedy which is American than he does to a legislative remedy which is foreign. At such times as these we are most fortunate in our leader, President Hoover. His wide experience permits him to avoid for his own country the dangerous trends so well known to him in other countries.

"We have all the elements of our basic industries which are the basis of a sound prosperity except confidence of depositors in our banking system, which causes them to withdraw their deposits and slows down productive industry and employment."

Senator Fess pinned his hope for economic recovery in the United States on restoration of confidence, which he said would speed up industry and absorb the unemployed. Where industry cannot absorb them, the Federal Government will cooperate with states and municipalities in public construction to provide jobs, or relief for those who do not find work, he added.

In a discussion of the tariff, Senator Fess said that no change in existing schedules would be made, except under the "flexible provision" of the law. He defended the tariff on the grounds that it protects a home market that counts for more than 90 per cent of American industrial production.

"Unmoved by Clamor"

Mrs. Yost described President Hoover as "unmoved by the clamor of discordant voices or the noise of political tom toms that would disturb the equilibrium of a nation that has need of sober thinking and well-considered action."

"All that his vast experience and his will to serve could do," she continued, "or can do to meet existing conditions and their intricate problems, he has done in his own quiet, effective way. It is freely conceded that he is not a politician, in the accepted interpretation of that term; but no opposition, no expression of anathema on the part of his political enemies or dissenters has ever swerved Herbert Hoover from the path of duty."

More than 25,000 women serving on regular Republican committees are ready to work for President Hoover's reëlection in the coming campaign, Mrs. Yost added. For nearly 40 years women have been sitting in Republican National conventions as delegates or alternate delegates, and this experience has made them a vital factor in any campaign, especially now that they have the ballot, she concluded.

Mr. Lucas called upon the Republican Party to exert its leadership in dispelling the "maze of gloomy propaganda" which he said is hindering normal economic activity.

Mr. Taylor, who presided at the meeting, appealed for greater coöperation among state Republican organizations and better party loyalty and solidarity.

Theaters

"H. M. S. Pinafore"

Lyric Theater—The Messrs. Shubert present "H. M. S. Pinafore," composed by Sir Arthur Sullivan, text by Sir W. S. Gilbert, staged by Frank W. Shea. Beginning Sept. 24, 1931. The cast:

The Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B. ..... Robert Pitkin
Captain Corcoran ..... William C. Gordon
Ralph Rackstraw ..... James R. Liddy
Dick Deadeye ..... John Dunsmure
Bill Bobstay ..... Charles Galagher
Josephine ..... Marian Palmer
Little Buttercup ..... Anne Yago
Hebe ..... Bertha Donn

As "H. M. S. Pinafore" rode the waters of Portsmouth Harbor last night, it appeared to be held to its moorings rather by the grim determination of its crew than by any sure anchorage to the text of Gilbert or the music of Sullivan. A gallant crew indeed, attacking dialogue and song as bravely as it did rigging and Gilbertian naval etiquette, and equally unfamiliar, apparently, with them all. Gilbert and Sullivan were present but in disguise. Several times the good ship seemed in a fair way to break away and go quite adrift, but each time it was held to its general position as much by muscle as by skill. In the absence of sufficient nautical training, pep replaced proficiency. Two young women tap dancers provided the liveliest moment of the evening, at the close of the first act. And in spite of all temptation to belong to another nation, officers and men remained loyal citizens of the United States of America. A fair number of their compatriots, in the auditorium, displayed a truly British sense of fair play; thinking, perhaps, that after more experience of sailing the ocean blue, these valiant mariners might profit by the salt air. L. A. S.

MATTER PLACED IN CATEGORIES OF ELECTRICITY

Lag in Ethical Progress Emphasized by Smuts in London Address

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 23—Matter, formerly regarded as "the time-honored mother of all" has now "practically disappeared into electrical energy," declared Gen. Jan. C. Smuts in his presidential address at the centenary meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science which began here today.

General Smuts declared he looks forward to discoveries in the near future which may transform the entire field of natural science. One of the greatest tasks before the human race, he said, "will be to link up science with ethical values and thus remove grave dangers threatening our future. A serious lag has already developed between our rapid scientific advance and our stationary ethical development—a lag which already has found expression in the greatest tragedy of history."

Natural science must help close this gap, he added. "Common sense," he continued, "recognizes three levels—matter, life and mind—as together composing the world. But it places them so far apart and makes them so inherently different from one another that relations between them appear unintelligible if not impossible."

Older natural science, he said, had attempted to reduce life to terms of matter and put a question mark behind mind, and the result was predominantly materialistic views of the world. Now, however, "materialism has gone by the board" and "matter, life and mind translate roughly into organization, organism and organizer."

Acknowledging the association's courtesy in asking a South African to preside at its deliberations, General Smuts declared it is "another instance of 'that breadth of conception and human sympathy which make the British Empire the greatest and most beneficent political political society that ever existed.'"

Depression Laid To Reversing Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTON, Penna., Sept. 25—The cause for the present economic depression is that consumers have mortgaged the future, and producers, in reversing the law of supply and demand, have brought about through high-pressure methods an artificial demand to absorb an abnormal supply, Dr. William Mather Lewis, president of Lafayette College, declared yesterday in formally opening the college's one hundredth year at the convocation exercises in Colton Memorial Chapel.

"The depression, its causes, the craving for prominence and luxury," Dr. Lewis said, "are evidences that our craving is for material rather than for spiritual things."

The picture is not an entirely dark one, Dr. Lewis said, and here and there are indications that out of the present difficulties will come a better sense of social justice and better appreciation of other than material views.

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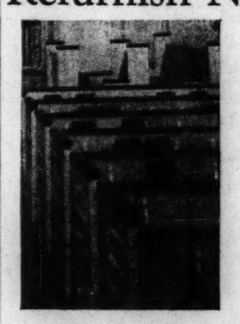

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Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Edisonians: concert orchestra.
5:30 NBC, Interior decoration talk.
5:45 Edisonians, Will Dodge, director.
6:00 "Cap'n Bailey's Crew."
6:30 Old Painter; news; announcements.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys.
7:00 Lillian, Anne and Mildred.
7:15 Mixers Quartet.
7:30 Whiting's "Buddy and Blake."
8:00 NBC, Cities Service Concert Orchestra; Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Cavaliers Quartet; piano duo.
9:00 NBC, Clicquot Club Eskimos; Raymond Knight, master of ceremonies.
9:30 Earle Nelson, John Herrick, soloists; dance orchestra.
10:00 Mr. Bones and Company: minstrelsy.
10:30 NBC, RKO Theater of the Air: vaudeville artists; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 "Bob" Pierce, soloist.
11:30 NBC, The Frigidaireans: Ray Perkins, master of ceremonies; Landt Trio and White.
11:45 NBC, Miss Lee Morse, crooner.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Musical Travelogue.
5:15 Baseball scores.
5:17 NBC, "Fireside Songs," vocal trio.
5:30 Edward J. Lord, organist.
5:45 Agricultural markets: talk.
5:55 The Success Reporter.
6:00 Time; weather; Sport Review; temperature.
6:03 Ronnie and Van, popular vocal.
6:15 Dixie Jubilee Singers.
6:30 "Mars Rocket Hour."
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Prudence Musical Hits.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 NBC, "Believe It or Not"; Robert Ripley.
8:00 NBC, Nestle Orchestra; Belle Baker, guest soloist.
8:30 "Mystery Singers."
8:45 Boarding House skit.
9:00 NBC, Interwoven Orchestra; Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
9:30 NBC, Armour program: soloist; male quartet; concert orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Paint Men; soloists; male trio.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, Waves of Melody: Tom Brown, soloist; Victor Arden's Orchestra.
11:00 Time; weather; temperature; sports review.
11:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
11:45 Hotel Bradford Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—Time announcement.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:30 Boston Market Program.
5:45 Educator Orchestra; time.
6:00 "Show World Cameos": Edward Jardon, tenor; string orchestra.
6:15 Stage Star Salute, with Howard Marsh, tenor.
6:30 Miss Lee LaMay, "Baritonette."
6:45 "Sweethearts in Song."
7:00 Baseball; news; weather.
7:15 Pitt Presents Gus Van.
7:30 Colt time; Emily MacKenzie, soprano.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard's Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 CBS, "The March of Time"; dramatized news sketches; symphony orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Liberty Hour: sketches; music.
9:45 CBS, Friendly Five Footnotes: popular orchestra; tap specialty; aviation news flashes, "Casey" Jones.
10:00 CBS, Pillsbury Pageant; Toscha Seidel, violinist; Theo Karle, tenor; Songbirds, mixed quartet; Sam Lanin's Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Irene Beasley, contralto; Roundtowners Quartet.
10:45 CBS, Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor.
11:00 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:15 Organ recital, Stanley Schultz.
11:30 Johnny Hamp's Kentucky Serenaders.
12:00 Perley Stevens and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Nocturne: Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Fishermen's program.
5:45 Hawaiian Melodists.
6:00 Evening Musicale.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Novelty Trio.
7:00 "Cathedral Echoes."
7:15 Lynn musical program.
7:30 Etchings in Music.
8:00 "Songs We Love to Hear," with Madame Alberti, soprano.
8:15 Time announcement.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Jewish Art Program.
5:30 CBS, John Kelvin, Irish tenor.
5:45 CBS, Football Forecasts.
6:00 CBS, Women's National golf summary.
6:15 CBS, Dave Abram's Orchestra.
6:30 Baseball scores; news.
6:45 CBS, Bird and Vash, comedy sketch.
7:00 CBS, "Bing" Crosby, baritone orchestra.
7:15 CBS, Linit Orchestra; Julius Tannen, monologist; Frank Parker, tenor.
7:30 Limerick Program.
7:35 Coconut Grove Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Voice and piano.
8:30 Talk; voice and piano.
9:00 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 Johnny Hamp's Kentucky Serenaders.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—Early Birds.
8:15 a. m.—Weather; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:45 p. m.—NBC programs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Braves-Philadelphia, reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by William Duncan Kilpatrick, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston; Church Edifice, 33 Elm Hill Avenue, Roxbury, 8.

Massachusetts Conference of Social Work: Dinner and speaking program, New Ocean House, Swampscott, 7.

National Metal Congress: Closing day, Hotel Statler and Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Boston Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Boys' fall round-up, Boys' Hall, 7:30.

National Metal Exposition: Final night, Commonwealth Pier, until 10.

Field and Forest Club: Autumn dance, Middlesex Sportsman's Club, Spy Pond, Arlington, 8:15.

Theaters

Lyric—"Pinafore," 8:15.
Shubert—"Meet My Sister," 8:15.
Colonial—"The Mikado," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"Marriage Incorporated," German film.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Women's City Club of Boston: Trip to farm of Mrs. James J. Storrow, Lincoln; buses leave clubhouse, 48 Beacon Street, 1:30.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Etchings and engravings, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Hotel Statler: Meeting, Plymouth Motor Car Company, Georgian Room.

Massachusetts Conference of Social Work: Morning meetings, 9 to 11:30; luncheon, 12:30; afternoon meeting, 2 to 5 p. m., New Ocean House, Swampscott.

Appalachian Mountain Club: North Station, 1:45, for Lynn. Rock-climbing and camping trip, Pawtuckaway Mountains, through Sept. 27.

Field and Forest Club: Meet North Station, 1:51 train, for Waltham trip to Hardy's Pond.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Council meeting and outing, Young Men's Division, Outing Cabin, Lake Ponkapoag, 4.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily, week days from 10 to 5; Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of water colors by Winslow Homer; early Italian engravings; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes; chiaroscuro woodcuts. Stencil designs by Thomas A. Fox.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days 9 to 5; Sundays 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions of prints by great masters from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries, including works of Mantegna, Dürer, Rembrandt, Whistler, Meryon and Daumier. American water colors, including examples by John Marin, John Whorf, Charles Hopkinson, Marion Monks Chase, Maurice Prendergast, Preston Dickinson, Charles Burchfield and Edward Hopper. French drawings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission fee 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free. Closed on national holidays.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Summer exhibit of paintings miniatures, sculpture and etchings.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Color prints of "English Hunting Countries," by Lionel Edwards. Through month of September.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Drawings by Robert Austin. Through Oct. 5.

Grace Horne's Galleries, 446 Stuart Street—Pencil paintings of New Hampshire by John Pratt Whitman. Recent paintings of Brittany by Chester Stevens. Through Oct. 6.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings and dry points by Frank W. Benson, Edmund Blampied, Arthur Briscoe and others. Through September.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

NEW YORK RAILWAYS CORPORATION

New York Railways Corporation reports for the eight months ended Aug. 31 net of $217,823 before adjustment bond interest and defaulted bond interest on certain controlled cars, compared with $24,586 in the like period of 1930. August net was $37,821, compared with $10,762 in August, 1930.

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ZIONISTS BUILD COMMUNAL UNIT ON SOVIET SOIL

Crimean Colony Founded by Families Which Had First Tried Palestine

COLLECTIVE FARM SERIES
Last of seven articles

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN
Staff Correspondent
Special From Monitor Bureau

SINFEROPOL, Crimea—The main difficulties which arise in connection with the Jewish farm colonies today do not, so far as I could judge, originate in any inherent inadaptability of the Jews to farm living. They are rather to be found in a combination of two new factors, which have substantially affected the situation, as regards Jewish colonization, during the last two years.

In the first place, farm living, under the present conditions of collectivization, is distinctly less attractive to the younger, more ambitious and more enterprising colonists than it was a few years ago. At the same time, employment prospects in the towns are better than was formerly the case. Consequently, the overwhelming economic urge which drove so many Jews to the land a few years ago is weakened, if not altogether destroyed. So it is not surprising if the percentage of colonists who leave the land tends to increase and now amounts to 30 or 35, as against 7 or 10 in the first years of the movement.

Rise From Disfranchisement

The promoters of the colonization are inclined to accept this development with relative equanimity, pointing out that many of the colonists who remain only for a short time gain the inestimable benefit of removing the stigma of disfranchisement and hence have much better prospects of a tolerable existence elsewhere.

Moreover, while the movement back to the towns is strongest among the youth in the colonies, there are many older Jews whose original occupations have been destroyed and who are more or less willing to settle down on the land for the rest of their lives.

The complaints about conditions of living under collectivization were much the same among the Jews as among the Russian peasants. Lack of such products as soap, sugar and manufactured goods was the main grievance. In one collective farm several members declared that between March and August they had received less than two pounds of soap, while the allowance of sugar everywhere was very scanty, usually a quarter of a pound a month.

Had to Buy Grain

In some cases the colonists declared that so little grain was left for their own needs and that of their domestic animals after the compulsory sale to the state at fixed prices last year that it was necessary to buy grain or bread at higher prices in the spring. Now no family may own more than one cow; and this represents a decline in the standard of living for those more prosperous colonists who had acquired two or three cows under the individual system of farming.

One of the most interesting and also the most optimistic group which I found during my trip was organized in the commune Voennovo, an Esperanto expression meaning New Path. They seemed to fare better than most of the colonists: for besides bread, kasha, a rough kind of cereal, milk and vegetables they had meat two or three times a week, an unheard of luxury in most of the colonies. The commune, which had 160 working members and 60 children, was specializing in cattle-rasing and possessed 130 cows and 1900 sheep.

The founders of this commune were originally Zionists who for several years tried their fortunes on the land in Palestine. The Communist instinct was apparently ingrained, because in Palestine also they had lived on a communal basis. I asked one of the ex-Palestinians how his experiences in the two countries shaped up.

Considered Too Radical

"Politically we didn't get on very well in Palestine," he replied. "The authorities thought we were too radical. Our standard of living here after two or three years of work is certainly not worse than it was in Palestine. True, there was no shortage of products in Palestine—for those who could buy them. But we received such low prices for our products that we could buy very little.

"If we tried to work outside the farm we had to face the competition of cheap Arab labor. Then it is a great advantage for large-scale colonization here that the state gives land free of charge. In Palestine little land is available, and it is sold at a high price."

One left these pioneer Jewish settlements on the land with the feeling that an admirable constructive work had been carried out in building up scores of trim little villages on what had formerly been a bare steppe. A very large share of the credit for this assisted migration of the Jews to the soil belongs to the representative of the Joint Distribution Committee in Russia, Dr Joseph Rosen, of Croton, N. Y. Combining the essential qualities of unflagging zeal, tact in dealing with the local and central authorities, and expert agricultural knowledge, Dr. Rosen has made the lot of the colonists as easy as was possible under the circumstances.

Found Effective Relief

The joint distribution committee, of course, is not responsible for the decision of the Soviet Government to push through collectivization of agriculture with all the consequences of this step. It has merely adjusted its work to an inevitable process.

As a result of its activity not only in the Crimea, where it is now concentrating its attention, but in South Ukraina and other regions, tens of thousands of destitute Jewish families obtained the most satisfactory and effective kind of relief: the opportunity to be self-supporting.

The future of the colonies would seem to depend to a considerable degree on whether the future development of collective farming will lead to a higher standard of living for the persons engaged in it and how far the towns will swallow up the younger Jews who are seeking employment.

But there seems to be still a substantial reserve of potential colonists among the middle-aged Jews who either have no definite trade or profession or who have been uprooted by the revolution, so that the patches on the map of the Crimea which show the location of Jewish settlements seem likely to become thicker and thicker with the passing of time.

Churches' Duty On Prohibition Gains Emphasis

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 25—Preparing for more thoroughgoing temperance education through the broad structure of the Protestant Sunday schools, the International Council of Religious Education gives special emphasis in the October number of its journal to the churches' duty toward prohibition. The Council is composed of representatives of 43 Protestant denominations.

The material it prints thus serves as a background for the nation-wide campaign on the programs of prohibition which young people's groups affiliated with the International Council are planning to begin Oct. 15.

A plea for religious education to help in the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment is made in this issue by Dr. Charles A. Ellwood, professor of sociology at Duke University, who writes:

"It ought to be possible for the church to bring overwhelming evidence against the evils of alcohol and to show the wisdom of total abstinence and the prohibitory law. The evidence is at hand in the literature of the social sciences and can easily be used even by untrained teachers; for the truth is that the 'wets' have not one leg to stand upon in the way of scientific evidence.

"The church has had every weapon furnished it by modern science which it could desire for its battle against alcohol. But this battle cannot be carried on by the resolutions of religious conventions and ministers' associations. It must become a part, and a very large part, of the church's program of religious education. The challenge of drink is a challenge to our whole Christian civiliaztion.

"Social history shows many instances of laws being passed before people are intellectually or morally prepared to profit from them. That is probably true of the amendment to the Federal Constitution enfranchising women, for example. This is, however, no argument for the repeal of the woman suffrage amendment. If the mass of women are not yet prepared to exercise the francise intelligently, this is an argument for their political education.

"If a law is a good law it is no argument for its repeal that it is not enforced."

Children in church schools, found to have vague misconceptions of the prohibition situation derived from haphazard reading and movie-going, may be directed to find out the facts for themselves, writes Miss Edna L. Acheson of East Orange, N. J. Members of a class can interview a railway employee to find out why railroad men are not allowed to drink; can visit a factory to learn from the manager whether machine operators are allowed to use liquor; can interview a high school athletic coach to learn the why of training regulations.

Miss Acheson recommends various publications on the subject, among them material prepared under direction of the Federal Council of Churches and obtained by writing Mrs. Mildred Moody Eakin, Methodist Board of Publication, 740 Rush Street, Chicago.

Informational material supplied readers of the Journal includes an article on the liquor problem, today by Mr. Robert E. Corradini, executive secretary of the Alcohol Information Committee, and one on the harmful physical effects of alcohol by Dr. Gaven Emerson, professor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University. An outline is offered for conference of church workers which proposes discussion of temperance education topics as presented in the October Journal.

PLANS FLAT BOAT VOYAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 25—Mr. Thomas O'Brien of Jamestown, N. Y., has left that city in a flat boat equipped with sails to make an inland water voyage to New Orleans by way of the Allegheny, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

Russia—Laboratory of Social and Industrial Theories

Photographs by Hutchings

RUNNING GAMUT FROM NURSERIES TO STEEL MILLS

Upper—Caring for Children in Tashkent While Parents Work on Collective Farm. Under—Blast Furnaces at Work in the Great Petrovsky Iron and Steel Plant.

Duty Placed On Big Business To Give Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 25—Recommending a sound procedure of fact-finding and fact using as the most pressing need for business in its present condition, Mr. Ernest F. Dubrul, general manager of the National Machine Tool Builders' Association, outlined a comprehensive program for the stabilization of production before the International Association of Public Employment Services, meeting here Thursday. He placed the responsibility for the unemployment problem upon the large corporations which control the majority of business.

In his study of today's situation, Mr. Dubrul found that because of the tendency toward huge corporations, the largest amount of business is done by, the greatest amount of wealth is controlled by, and consequently, the majority of the wage earners are employed by about 300 of the largest organizations. It is upon the shoulders of the executives of these that he places the job of solving the problem. In a degree, their lack of planning brought the condition and it is now their planning that will solve it.

As a procedure for this solution, Mr. Dubrul outlined four necessary steps—first, establish a competent research staff in each of the 300 corporations to reduce mistakes of irregular production; second, let these 300 comapnies form a central research staff; third, have managers of these companies coöperate in all action to conform to the findings of these staffs, and fourth, strengthen and coöperate with the trade associations to bring all such findings to the smaller units of business.

Mr. Dubrul said that this program was merely an expansion of what had already been proved successful in production stabilization on a small scale.

Although the delegates were interested in remedies for unemployment from within industry itself as presented by Mr. Dubrul and other speakers their part in its solution lies in establishing adequate public employment agencies, according to Mr. Fred K. Hoehler, Cincinnati commissioner of welfare. Examples of efficient work with labor exchanges were presented in the Rochester and the Tri-City plans, both of which are endowed as experiments by foundations.

Closing the convention Thursday with the election of Mr. Emanuel Koveleski, United States Employment Service examiner at Rochester, as president for the coming year, the group urged that state legislation governing public employment offices be confined to general provisions making the establishment and operation of these a mandatory function of an appropriate executive department.

It further asked that support come from appropriations at a minimum of five cents per capita of population and that states regulate fee-charging private employment agencies. It finally urged that the United States Employment Service should coördinate and promote various state services but refrain from the independent operation of any direct placement offices in the states which mantain employment services except offices established for ex-service men.

EXPORTING OF GOLD BARRED IN COLOMBIA

BOGOTA, Colombia, Sept. 25—President Enrique Claya Herrera yesterday barred gold exports from Colombia under authority granted by a blanket enactment of the Legislature Wednesday night and immediately began consideration of appointment of a bankers committee of exchange to supervise exchange rates.

The new legislation gives the President the power to "take any economical or financial measures which are needed to assist the country in the present economic crisis."

FEDERAL BANK ON MORTGAGES NOT APPROVED

Section of Realtors Sees No Aid to Home Owner in Proposed Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 25—The plan for the establishment of a federal bank for discounting mortgages and deeds of trust on real estate, which is reported to be receiving attention at Washington, is not looked upon favorably by the mortgage and finance division of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, whose executive committee met here recently.

The association's mortgage and finance group has stated that, "after full and careful consideration of the proposed central mortgage bank plan, we are of the opinion that it will not solve the problems of the present and prospective homeowner."

This opinion, however, does not represent the entire membership of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, nor all the officers of the association, some of whom are inclined to favor the plan, it was said, at the association's headquarters. After the plan was brought up at the Baltimore convention of the association last May by Dr. Marcus Nadler of New York University, the association provided for a committee to make a thorough study of the idea and this committee is still at work.

"The serious judgment of this country," the report of the mortgage and finance group said, "recognizes the dangers and inadvisability of Government sponsorship of private business. Any plan that may lead to excessive loans is unsound and will result in dangerous inflation of real estate credit."

The report of the division further declared that ample funds are now available for all first mortgage loans that are safe, and that what is needed, rather, is further study of long-term amortized loans for the home owner, not to exceed a period of 15 years, and the devising of some plan to afford tax relief for the single family dwelling.

The division pledged itself to support the objectives of the President's conference on home building and home ownership.

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The toddler at the left:
TINY McALLISTER in a coat, hat and leggings ensemble of diagonal cheviot in Persian green, blue or rose, with krimmer collar. Sizes 2 to 4. . . . 25.00

STERN'S CHILDREN'S SHOP—SECOND FLOOR

LONG-SERVICE WORKER FOUND 'OWNER' OF JOB

Faithful Employee Is Declared to Have Established Rights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 25—Developments in the field of industrial relations in connection with dismissal compensations are reviewed in a recent report published by the industrial relations section of Princeton University, of which Mr. J. Douglas Brown is director.

The report includes a résumé of the growth and reception of dismissal compensations, a selected bibliography on the subject and a summary of the important provisions in 10 dismissal compensation plans.

Defining dismissal compensations as "a payment in addition to wages or salary made to an employee whose employment is permanently terminated by the employer primarily because of circumstances over which the employee has no control," the report asserts that there is a growing recognition in the field of industrial relations that the worker of long service has a certain "right" or 'claim" to his job.

"There has been a distinct trend away from the idea," the report states, "that labor is bought and sold, and toward a conception of employment as a lifetime relationship. The man who works for one employer for 10 or 15 years, even if he does not actually obtain a vested right to his job, at least builds up a presumption that he will finish his active service in the same company.

To break off the connection becomes a serious step not to be taken hastily by either party. The increasing number of industrial pension plans is one of the manifestations of this new attitude. More recently there has developed a practice of paying a definitely limited sum of money to workers, especially those of long service, who are permanently laid off.

"Formal dismissal compensation plans are of recent origin, but the number in effect seems to be increasing relatively rapidly. It is difficult to estimate the number now in existence, since usually no public announcement is made concerning their establishment or use. Informal plans such as those used in compensating a few employees on a particular occasion have occurred in many companies, large and small, and if payment in lieu of notice is considered dismissal compensation, hundreds of concerns could be said to have used the plan at some time."

Declaring that dismissal wages have received commendable recognition, the report holds that the causes of permanent unemployment are many.

"The various causes of dismissal," it finds, "have often been lumped together as technological unemployment. Permanent layoffs, however, result not only from technical improvements, but also from financial, managerial and market changes.

"Probably a most important influence in the development of dismissal compensation has been the closing of plants or the transfer of processes following a merger of the owning corporations. In an attempt to lower production, management or distribution costs, less efficient or poorly located units are discontinued.

"In these cases it is often impossible to transfer older employees to another plant, since distances may be great and personnel requirements insufficient. In some instances where the transfer of less specialized workers to another part of the country has been attempted, it has been found to involve many problems both for the worker and the company."

TRIAL BY JURY RESTORED IN SPAIN

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Sept. 25—Trial by jury, abandoned by Primo de Rivera in 1923 on the ground that corruption and partiality in juries made fair trial impossible, especially where political or terrorist cases were concerned was restored by decree issued today. The decree fixes the class of trials wherein a jury may intervene and also defines the classes of people eligible for duty. Women may be admitted to jury cases when sex questions are involved.

LABOR PROBLEM AT SYRACUSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 25—Student ingenuity faces a practical test at Syracuse University in the shape of the work problem. More than 75 per cent of the 5000 enrolled must pay their way through wholly or in part. University officers estimate that 500 will be entirely self-supporting and 3300 will attempt to supplement resources from home. The first new step taken is the calling of a self-support meeting to map out ways and means of making every job count.

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Short Selling Held Unconstitutional

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—Mr. James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, today declared he believed short selling on the New York stock market to be unconstitutional.

"In my opinion," he said, "it is against the Constitution of the State of New York, because the Constitution provides no gambling shall be permitted in the State, and short selling is certainly gambling that a certain stock will go down."

Recalling that there was a law against short selling in New York State from 1812 to 1858, Mr. Gerard said he had drawn a bill to curb the practice last winter and that it was introduced in the Legislature by one of his business associates, Mr. Patrick H. Sullivan, Assemblyman. It was not reported out of the committee at the last session, but he said it would be pushed this winter.

"I believe short selling is as dangerous an attack on property as setting fire to another person's house," Mr. Gerard said.

French Studying U. S. Power Plants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Sept. 25—A group of 11 engineers and representatives of companies supplying electric power to Paris and the district surrounding the French capital visited and studied the Safe Harbor hydroelectric development nearing completion on the Susquehanna River south of this city on Sept. 23.

The visitors viewed the huge power plant which will soon be supplying electric current to Baltimore and later inspected the Pennsylvania Water & Power Company's plant at Holtwood, further down the river. The party also visited the Conowingo dam development, owned by the Philadelphia Electric Power Company.

Home-Town Boy Urged for Capitol

COLUMBIA, Ky., Sept. 25 (AP)—A "home-town" boy who went west on the first train he ever saw—a freight train—and made good in a big way, was honored today by the home town he never forgot.

Thirty-one years ago Melvin A. Traylor, then a youth of 22, shook the dust of Adair County from his shoes and headed for the cattle country. He landed in Texas with $2 in his pockets—his total assets.

Today, as president of the First National Bank of Chicago, he is one of the West's financial leaders and the choice of his own people for the Democratic nomination for President of the United States.

LINDBERGH RECEIVED BY CHINA'S PRESIDENT

NANKING, Sept. 25 (AP)—Chiang Kai-shek, President of China, received Col. Charles A. Lindbergh at the national government offices here today.

As a token of admiration of his distinguished record and in appreciation of his volunteer services in the cause of flood relief in China the National Government Council voted to award Lindbergh China's newly established aviation medal. Colonel Lindbergh will be the first aviator to receive the medal.

BAN ON COLOMBIAN IMPORTS POSSIBLE

BOGOTA, Sept. 25 (By U. P.)—President Enrique Olaya Herrera was granted extraordinary powers by Congress yesterday to deal with economic problems of the country.

He may restrict imports, especially of luxuries and agricultural products, either by increasing duties on them or by prohibiting importation altogether. In exercising his powers under the new law, which limits these powers to one year, the President will have as advisers a permanent parliamentary committee of three Senators and three Representatives.

CHILE TO BUILD OIL REFINERY

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 25 (By U. P.)—Señor Matta, Minister of Public Works, announced that the Government has decided to build an oil refinery at Valparaiso, involving the expenditure of 100,000,000 pesos and employing several thousand men in the construction. Work is to begin in October.

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HOOVER-BERLIN VISITS OF LAVAL LINKED BY PARIS

Mutual Interests Seen in Conversations Upon German Affairs

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Sept. 25—The Ministerial Council meeting today under the chairmanship of President Doumer unanimously expressed its appreciation of the invitation for a visit extended by President Hoover to the Prime Minister, M. Pierre Laval, which it is now officially announced he will accept.

M. Laval will probably sail Oct. 16 on the Ile de France. The visit will mark a new milestone in Franco-American relations because it will be the first time the head of a French Cabinet will have been a personal guest of an American President.

The Council meeting also heard presentation by M. Laval and the Foreign Minister, M. Aristide Briand, of their plans for their impending visit to Berlin on which they start tomorrow.

The two missions are considered to be closely linked in purpose and probable results. In fact, the Berlin journey is often spoken of as a prelude to that to Washington. The French feel that President Hoover's initiative has shown a willingness on the part of Washington to appreciate the French position on great questions at issue, and M. Laval and M. Briand while in Berlin will doubtless be encouraged by the knowledge that the French Prime Minister will shortly have an opportunity to make this position personally known to the American President and public.

The Hoover-Laval conversations are expected to turn largely on the German question, since war debts, reparations and the economic rehabilitation of Europe obviously center round the Reich.

The Berlin conversation will deal primarily with economic rather than political questions and any collaboration arranged between French and German industrial leaders and financiers will, of course, be of primary interest to Americans who have invested so extensively in Germany.

With regard to shipping, air transport, and steel production, as in other fields, there is opportunity for greater coöperation between French and German interests, and it is quite possible American interests likewise might find it advantageous to participate in agreements in these fields.

FACTORIES BOOM IN BRITAIN WITH FALL OF POUND

(Continued from Page 1)

where his position as Labor member has been challenged by his trade union in consequence of his supporting the National Cabinet.

The Conservatives urge that the election should be upon the straight issue of tariffs, but the Liberals, who oppose this plan, have suggested compromise whereby it might be possible for the present Government to carry on for another year. They propose to empower Mr. MacDonald to take such steps as may be immediately necessary to control dumping and prevent continuance of the adverse trade balance, without committing the country to out-and-out protection.

The Conservatives, on the other hand, hold this to be quite inadequate. The trade position, they say, cannot be consolidated otherwise than by protective tariffs, nor can the political situation be assured without a general election. Efforts are being made to find a compromise.

Negotiations have been going on with the Labor Party to find common ground upon which a more completely national government might be formed, and although these have broken down, hope is still entertained that it may yet be possible to frame an appeal to the country in such a way as to prevent the party issue of tariffs from predominating. In this case some postponement of the elections might be arranged by mutual consent.

Labor looks forward to such success for the devalued pound as to make it a new basis for world currency. A more general view is that no stability will be reached without an international conference, which Sir Norman Angell says today will have to deal with tariffs as well as money. Otherwise, this authority declares, the world monetary problem will remain insoluble.

BANKERS ADVOCATE RAILROAD MERGER

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 25 (AP)—A resolution favoring speedy consolidation of eastern railroads into four great systems was adopted at the closing session of the Massachusetts Saving Bankers today. The systems concerned are the New York Central, Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio and Van Sweringen lines.

The officers elected were Mr. Myron S. Converse of Worcester, president; Mr. Carl M. Spencer Boston, and Mr. Elmer A. MacGowan, New Bedford, vice-presidents; Mr. A. H. Hastings, Springfield, secretary; Mr. A. George Gilman, Hudson, treasurer, and Mr. Dana S. Sylvester of Boston, executive manager.

INFLUX OF YOUTHS TO NEW YORK BEGINS

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—The annual fall parade of ambitious young men to New York is on. They are arriving at the rate of 28,000 a day—young men between the ages of 20 and 35—and today Mr. Walter T. Diack, general secretary of the New York City Y. M. C. A., sent out word to Y. M. C. A.'s around the country to urge them to stay at home.

"Several of our branches are swamped by ambitious youths who have come to the metropolis to make their fortunes," he said. "Commercial employment agencies report that more than 50 men are registered for every job. Under such circumstances, the strange young man in this city is almost surely destined to keen disappointment and financial distress."

Postage to Britain Raised to 5 Cents

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—The Post Office Department announces that postage rates will be raised from 2 to 5 cents an ounce to a group of British and other dependencies in the Caribbean and elsewhere beginning Nov. 1. The islands include the Bahamas, Barbadoes, Bermuda and others.

The announcement follows action of Sept. 1 in raising the rate to Great Britain from 2 to 5 cents, which was incorrectly reported in this paper on Sept. 21 as from 2 to 4 cents. The move is taken on the ground of economy.

Some protests have already been heard over the increase to the British Isles on the ground that sentimental ties were being affected by the increase. Spain is the only country to which the 2-cent postage now applies, as it is the only member of the Pan-American Postal Union.

Postage will now be put on the same 5-cent basis for a long list of British possessions that applies to the home country.

Besides Bermuda, Barbadoes, etc., the Leeward Isles, Jamaica, Dutch West Indies and Trinidad are included. At the same time, a similar increase to 5 cents to New Zealand, Cook Isles, Danger Isle and British Samoa, and a long list of smaller possessions is reported.

Dahlia Gold Medal Given Mrs. Fisher

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 25—The gold medal known as "the supreme award of the American Dahlia Society" was presented to Mrs. Frieda Fisher of Trenton, N. J., last night for "the most meritorious and outstanding dahlia display" at the seventeenth annual exhibition of the organization now being held at the Commodore Hotel.

Mrs. Fisher, however, had a close runner-up in the Dahliadel organization of Vineland, N. J., headed by Mr. Warren W. Maytrott, newly elected president of the society.

Mrs. Fisher is head of the Fisher and Masson Nurseries of Trenton, and received 83.077 points as against 82.615 points to the Dahliadel organization. Mr. W. Atlee Burpee of Philadelphia was third, with a score of 75.9.

Baltimore Trade Studies Insurance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 25—A form of insurance against unemployment is now under consideration by officials of leading commercial and industrial firms of this city. It was suggested to them by the Municipal Commission on Employment Stabilization, established several months ago by Mayor Howard W. Jackson.

The proposed plan suggests that each concern in Baltimore set aside 2 per cent of its total pay roll each year for the formation of a fund to be held as a reserve against unemployment. In the event of a lay-off, this would be used as a benefit fund out of which payments could be made to laid-off workers in proportion to their length of service.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Sept. 25—Unemployment insurance is the most important item in the program of the Socialist Party of Maryland, drawn up at a special convention held in this city. Mr. William A. Toole, Baltimore attorney, was nominated for the United States Senate.

TWO NEW STEAMSHIPS FOR BOSTON SERVICE

The Hamburg-American steamship line will augment its regular steamship service between Boston and Europe next year by the addition of two new motorships, Mayor James M. Curley was advised today by D. J. Harkins, New England passenger manager of the line.

At present, according to the Mayor, the Hamburg line has one ship, the Cleveland, operating between Boston and European ports. The new ships to touch Boston will be the St. Louis and its sister ship, the Milwaukee, he said.

EXPRESS RATES CUT BY CANADIAN LINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—Competition offered by motor trucks has forced the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific express companies to cut their rates materially on shipments in excess of 200 pounds throughout western Canada.

The decreases in the rates approximate 50 per cent in some cases. They do not affect small shipments, as the trucking companies do not handle many of these. The new rates of the express companies have been approved by the railway commission as motor truck competitive rates. They apply only to those points where there is a truck delivery service in existence.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, SEPT. 27

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., E. S. T., WEEI 590kc-508m.

NEW YORK—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WPCH, 810kc-370m.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WOCL, 1210kc-246m.

TORONTO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., E. S. T., CFRB, 960kc-312m.

PHILADELPHIA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WPEN, 1500kc-200m.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, E. S. T., WJSV, 1460kc-205.5m.

DETROIT—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., E. S. T., WXYZ, 1240kc-242m; Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30, WMBC, 1420kc-211m.

INDIA ASSURED OF BANKING AID BY GOVERNMENT

Immediate Steps Planned to Regulate Sale of Gold and Sterling

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SIMLA, India, Sept. 25—While small traders in the bazaars of India are in a quandary over the closing of banks throughout the country, the Government of India, in coöperation with the British Government, has taken action to assure the financial stability of the nation.

In an address to the Legislative Assembly yesterday, Sir George Schuster, Finance Member of the Executive Council, explained steps the Government proposes to take to regulate sales of gold and sterling and gave assurance that the promise recently made by the British Government that it would give financial support to India was not affected by departure from the gold standard.

In this connection Sir George maintained, "in view of the fact all external obligations of the Government of India are sterling obligations, no form of assurance could be more appropriate to India's needs or of greater value" than that given by Britain.

High lights from the speech declared the international banking position in India thoroughly sound and that there was not the slightest reason to apprehend any disturbance of normal trade conditions. Should there be any tendency on the part of the public to make runs on banks, the Government of India will stand behind the Imperial Bank of India in meeting all obligations.

As a protective measure against speculative activities, the Government has taken control over exchange transactions so "that their obligations as currency authority to sell sterling can be limited to the requirements of genuine trade purposes for fulfillment of obligations incurred" before the emergency situation arose and for reasonable domestic needs. An ordinance to this effect has been rushed through and promulgated.

Decision to prohibit speculation is strongly approved in responsible circles, but is likely to be stanchly opposed by several Bombay and Calcutta capitalists. Authorities here have information that more than 40 crores of rupees, or $150,000,000 has been sent to England in recent months in the hope of bringing it back profitably. The general belief is, that if public confidence is restored by the Government of India's measures, the country's trade will be stimulated.

New Museum Opens In Hagerstown, Md.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Sept. 25—The new Washington County Museum of Fine Arts here and its contents are the gift to Hagerstown and Washington County of Mrs. Anna Brugh Singer, native of this city and wife of Mr. William H. Singer Jr., American landscape artist.

Miss Jean Lucas, graduate of the Philadelphia School of Design for Women, is director and curator. She is a miniature painter. Only one of the works of Mr. Singer is in the permanent collection, "Norway's Golden Sun," gift of Mr. R. Bruce Carson, local collector.

There is an equestrian statue of General Lafayette, by Paul Bartlett. It was reduced from the large statue in front of the Louvre in Paris, gift of American school children to France. There are five sculptures, four in bronze, by August Rodin and a head of Lincoln by Gutzon Borglum.

RAILROAD TO MOVE HUGE TRANSFORMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass — Electrical transformers, so large that they will protrude beyond the sides of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad cars and foul some of the signals along the route, are to be transported from the General Electric Company's plant here to the Harlem River, over the New Haven road.

The railroad company, to get the business of carrying the transformers which are destined for transit to Russia, is moving a number of the signals back so that its clearance limits will be substantially increased.

The Store Is Most Interesting Now!

The new things to wear; the new things for the home are on display here in all their newness and variety. A trip through the store will prove most interesting to all who wish to become familiar with the new styles for Fall.

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Destitute Men To Be Registered

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 25—A Central Registration Bureau for homeless and unemployed men will be established jointly by churches of New York City, the Department of Public Welfare and private agencies on Oct. 1, Mr. Charles C. Burlingham, president of the Welfare Council, announced Wednesday.

The aim of the bureau is to eliminate bread lines and reduce the number of "repeaters" at food stations this winter. All destitute men will be registered and will get a card for the Municipal Lodging House, the Salvation Army, the Bowery Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Jewish Social Service Association or some other of the various coöperating agencies equipped to care for the homeless. The cards, beside identifying the holders, will make it unnecessary for them to repeat their story of misfortune.

Mr. Franklin E. Parker Jr., was named by Mr. Burlingham as chairman of the committee to direct the bureau, which will be established in the South Ferry Building, opposite the corner of South and Whitehall streets.

Y.W.C.A. Is Host To Girl Workers

The new industrial department of the Boston Young Women's Christian Association held its first meeting for industrial girls and household employees last night when about 50 girls attended a dinner arranged in their honor.

Various study courses offered include instruction in writing, and English grammar and spellling; handicraft work in leather, linen and tapestries, and sculpture and clay modeling. The majority of the girls present registered for some of the courses.

The vocational department also assists in finding work for these girls.

NEW EASE IN RIDING ON RUBBER SPRINGS

Automobile springs made of India rubber are promised as an innovation in motor vehicle construction, as a result of inventions and manufacture in England, Mr. Hugh D. Butler, manager of the New England district office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, says.

Mr. Butler said advices from Newcastle-on-Tyne indicated a new type of automobile was under construction there, the chief feature of which is that it will be almost entirely rubber sprung with specially prepared rubber of high elasticity and endurance, dispensing almost entirely with metal springs. Both inventors and manufacturers are guarding their secret zealously and no definite details have been obtained, he said.

REDUCTION IN RENTS FOLLOWS WAGE CUT

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 25 (AP)—A rental reduction of 10 per cent on all property owned by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company and occupied by employees has been ordered by the management, it was announced yesterday. The reduction was said to have followed acceptance of a 10 per cent wage reduction by the operatives.

Efforts will be made by a workers' convention through the chamber of commerce to secure similar rent reductions for workers not residing in the corporation district.

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FRANCE PUTS VETO ON ARMS TRUCE HOLIDAY

Firm Opposition to Italian Plan Wrecks Nations' Hopes at Geneva

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 24—All prospects of an armament truce seemed to disappear today in face of the strong opposition of France, expressed by the French delegate M. René Massigli. In the name of the Government which has the most powerful military force in Europe, Mr. Massigli refused to consent to the stabilization of its budgets or its building programs on such a basis. As an alternative to the Italian proposal, M. Massigli suggested that the representatives of the powers meet at Geneva a week or two before next February's disarmament conference and then consider the question of truce.

The dimming prospects of achieving an armament holiday during this session of the League of Nations were rendered even dimmer yesterday, when Lord Cecil, the British delegate, proposed a mere resolution of good intentions on the part of the nations at this session, to be followed by definite replies from their governments before Nov. 1. Lord Cecil's suggestion, which was made in response to a plea that many delegations have not instructions to commit their governments during the present session provided an excuse for Mr. Massigli's proposal for further postponement. But besides urging postponement Mr. Massigli presented many direct criticisms of the armament holiday idea.

In careful phrases he sharply reprimanded the Italians for what he considered an attempt to gain moral prestige through a proposal which also would bring them nearer to naval parity. M. Massigli announced that his Government is as eager as any other to secure favorable atmosphere for the disarmament conference. But he considered discussion of the arms truce would merely embitter the atmosphere and make the task of the conference insuperable.

Despite strong support given to the armament truce idea by the Washington Government and the highly important entrance of the American delegates here feel that committee, it appears that they are not likely to press their views in face of the French opposition. The American delegates into the League the success of the disarmament conference will be better esrved by keeping the French in a good humor and doing everything possible to secure agreement between France, Britain and the United States in advance.

ILLINOIS CHURCHES CHANGE RADIO TIME

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 25—The brief Christian Science program which is being broadcast here daily except Sundays from station WBBM changes its hour with the seasonal ending of daylight saving time in Chicago Sept. 27. The 15-minute period will begin at 7:30 a. m., central standard time.

World War Veteran Gets Bravery Medal

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—Mr. Elmer O. Lindquist received a silver star citation from the War Department yesterday.

Mr. Lindquist's residence at enlistment was 98 Perry Street, Worcester, Mass. He is now a first sergeant of aviation in the 118th Observation Squadron, Connecticut National Guard.

The citation "for gallantry in action near Greves Farm, France, July 14, 1918," relates that "during a heavy artillery barrage, Sergeant Lindquist, with utter disregard of his own personal danger, displayed great courage and devotion to duty in rendering first aid to the wounded and superintending their removal to the first aid station."

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College Presents $17,000 in Awards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBOKEN, N. J., Sept. 25—Student salaries amounting to $600 each were paid to Mr. H. W. Braendel and Mr. Howard M. Emmons for work in classroom and in college activities by Dr. Harvey N. Davis, president of Stevens Institute of Technology, at the first graduate assembly yesterday. The allowances will be credited during the present college year to the students' college expenses, the award having been objectively determined by the number of honor points earned in the classroom, supplemented by points credited to the students because of participation in recognized student activities.

In addition to the awards to Mr. Braendel and Mr. Emmons, Dr. Davis presented similar treasurer's certificates to 41 members of the junior class and to 39 members of the sophomore class, the certificates having a total value of $17,300. This was the largest allotment of certificates made by Stevens Institute since the introduction of the sliding scale plan of tuition two years ago.

Forty-nine preparatory schools and high schools were represented by the group of students to whom certificates were issued.

PENNSYLVANIA COPES WITH UNEMPLOYMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Sept. 25—Plans for taking care of the unemployment situation in Pennsylvania during the coming winter were discussed on Sept. 23 at an all-day executive session at the offices of the State Welfare Department by Gov. Gifford Pinchot's Planning Committee for Unemployment Relief.

The committee will coöperate with the State Administration in the handling of unemployment problems after the means are provided by the proposed special session of the Legislature, the date of which is unannounced.

STRIKERS BACK ON JOB

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—While many other workmen throughout the country were taking pay cuts, roof constructors employed on the new Agriculture Department building returned to their jobs yesterday pending settlement of their demand for higher wages. They struck, asking $1.25 an hour instead of 90 cents. The case is being arbitrated.

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INQUIRY FINDS GAMBLING IN PARTY CLUBS

Bipartisan 'Understanding' Cited at Hearing in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 25—The Hofstadter joint legislative committee will enter its second week of public hearings since the Legislature vested it with power to grant immunity in its inquiry into the Walker-Tammany administration, with testimony recorded that a bipartisan "understanding" exists here in regard to professional gambling in political clubs. The committee adjourned its second public hearing of the week last night for resumption next Tuesday.

Democratic minority members of the committee were frankly elated when Judge Samuel Seabury, inquiring counsel, after producing evidence that involved five Tammany district leaders in professional gambling operations, brought out testimony alleging that two Republican leaders permitted these activities in their clubhouses.

The disclosures only served to demonstrate, however, that, by tacit agreement, rival politicians do not interfere with gambling games in each other's political clubs. Capt. Lewis J. Valentine, who commanded the now extinct confidential squad, by which the two police first commissioners of the Walker administration attempted to suppress professional gambling, testified to the situation.

Judge Seabury also was able to show that these district clubs frequently served as the rendezvous for gangsters and other underworld characters in testimony that linked violent crime as well as gambling to political clubhouses.

In what was obviously an attempt to credit the Walker administration with support of police efforts to clean up the gambling situation in these clubs, Assemblyman Louis A. Cuvillier (D.) of New York City asked Captain Valentine if, when instructed by the police commissioner to stop professional gambling, he was not told that Mayor James J. Walker desired this action.

"I don't recall," replied Captain Valentine. "He didn't specify His Honor, the Mayor."

Three National Forests Dedicated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Three national forests in northern Michigan, proclaimed by President Hoover early this year, were formally dedicated on Sept. 21 and 22, by ceremonies celebrating the concerted efforts of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau and other civic organizations in coöperation with the United States Forest Service.

These new forests are geographically balanced in the peninsula; the Marquette in the eastern end, the Hiawatha in the middle, and the Ottawa at the west end. They comprise approximately 800,000 acres.

Mr. L. F. Kneipp, Assistant Forester, Washington, D. C., represented the National Government and spoke upon the history of the national forestry movement.

Dedication ceremonies were held for each of the three forests, followed by the unveiling of beautiful monuments constructed of rock characteristic of the geology of the region, and bearing a tablet upon which the name of the forest and the President's proclamation are given.

BRICKLAYERS AGREE TO TORONTO PAY CUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—Toronto bricklayers have agreed to accept a wage cut of 25 cents an hour, and a five-day week, to take effect immediately until Dec. 31, 1932, for the purpose of stimulating the building industry. This means that bricklayers working full time will sacrifice $15.40 per week, at the new rate of $1.10 per hour. Previously they worked 44 hours a week. Since there are approximately 500 bricklayers at work in Toronto, the voluntary reduction to 40 hours will result in 2000 more working hours a week available to unemployed bricklayers.

Mr. J. Bamber, secretary of the Bricklayers' Union, stated that prominent financiers had said that the only aid for labor was a reduction in salary. The union, he added, is "accepting that in a friendly way as a challenge, in the hope that it will stimulate construction work and put many unemployed bricklayers to work again."

Oil Import Cut Asked by Group Of Producers

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—The committee of oil producers which formulated a proration plan in Oklahoma City two weeks ago today asked Mr. Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, to request oil importers to forgo completely the importation of any refined products or by-products of crude oil into this country, and to limit importations of crude oil to an amount not to exceed 140,000 barrels daily.

Mr. Thurman Hill, acting chairman of the committee, further suggested to Mr. Lamont that importers limit their production in Mexico and South America to 531,000 barrels daily. Mr. Lamont told Mr. Hill that he would take the request under advisement.

"In view of the great emergency now existing in the domestic oil fields and markets," Mr. Hill said, "and the serious distress because of unemployment in the oil-producing states, we feel we would be justified in asking for an absolute cessation of importation of crude oil, as well as refined oil, in order to ameliorate conditions and restore to the people of the states their former purchasing power, now so rudely lacking on account of the demoralized price for crude oil upon which not only the oil industry but allied and kindred industries must depend. To permit a continuance of present conditions would be little less than a national crime."

American Capital Active in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Of the branch, subsidiary and affiliated establishments of British and foreign countries in Canada, the United States owns 1071 with capital invested of $1,189,590,000, or 68 per cent of the total, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Great Britain's share is $246,616,000, or 14 per cent, distributed among 172 branches, while there are 17 other foreign branches with a capital investment of $5,982,000, or less than 1 per cent.

It is interesting to note, however, that although the United States branches are listed as American controlled many have Canadian capital invested in them. Canadians own stock representing 18 per cent of such investments.

The figures on the whole show that control of Canadian enterprise is in Canadian hands. It is estimated by the bureau that the total capital invested in Canada is $17,500,000,000, with the exception of private capital in domestic enterprises such as homes and farms. Of this sum it is estimated that 65 per cent is owned in Canada, 20 per cent in the United States, 13 per cent in Great Britain and less than 2 per cent in other foreign countries.

If the basis of the Dominion's total national wealth is taken, which is approximately $30,000,000,000, British and foreign investments in Canada are $6,000,000,000, or less than 20 per cent.

It should be remembered also, the report points out, that Canadians have the sum of approximately $1,750,000,000 invested abroad.

Canada Harnesses More Water Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The development of the hydroelectric power resources of Canada goes on steadily despite the industrial depression. Steps toward the harnessing of more water power are in process in every province throughout the Dominion. Recently announcements of progress toward the operation of new energy have come from Ontario and Manitoba. In Ontario a reservoir of 275,000 h. p. has been tapped in its northern waters, while a transmission line is being constructed to carry the power to Sudbury for the metallurgical industries in that district. Operations have begun on the Seven Sisters plant of the Winnipeg Electric, and the date has been fixed for the opening of the plant of the city of Winnipeg at Slave Falls.

The development of 275,000 h. p. in Ontario is under the control of the Ontario Power Service Corporation, which is a subsidiary of the Abitibi Power and Paper Company. The company is investing in this work upward of $20,000,000. It has a contract with the Ontario Hydroelectric Power Commission for the delivery of 100,000 h. p., of which 85,000 h. p. is to be ready by Oct. 31, 1932.

CANADA'S MAPLE IS VALUABLE ASSET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The production of maple sugar in Canada this spring was 5,484,100 pounds, valued at $930,000. The production of maple sirup was 1,314,700 gallons, with a value of $2,606,900. The total value of both sirup and sugar is $3,537,700. This figure was the lowest for some years.

It is estimated that the industry is carried on by 50,000 growers. The number of trees tapped annually approximates 8,000,000. The total stand of sugar maple is approximately 60,000,000 trees. The chief export market for Canadian maple products is the United States. In the calendar year 1930, out of 116,705 gallons of sirup exported, 114,202 gallons went to the United States, while of exports of maple sugar totaling 5,997,436 pounds, all but 40,000 pounds went to the same market.

Off to the Country

FAMILY ON HIKE IN ENGLAND WITH "DONKEY SHAY" FOR CHILDREN © Topical

BEER'S RETURN DENIED AID TO EMPLOYMENT

Industry Always Known as 'Parasitic,' Colvin Declares

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 25—Those who assert that legalizing beer will restore prosperity ignore the testimony of economists, it was declared here yesterday by Dr. D. L. Colvin of New York, dry author and lecturer, speaking at a luncheon of the American Business Men's Prohibition Foundation.

"Economists," Dr. Colvin said, "have always classed the liquor industry as a parasitic industry. It lives at the expense of other industries, since the money spent on liquor is withdrawn from the purchase of legitimate commodities."

It will not restore the farmer's grain market, he pointed out, as less than 1 per cent of the grain produced in the United States was ever used in beer production. Furthermore the increase in production of milk since prohibition has many times offset the loss in grain consumed. Cows producing the extra milk, he said, eat far more grain than the breweries ever consumed.

"If beer comes back, the consumption of milk will decline," he continued, "as fathers who drink spend their money for beer instead of for children's milk. A decline in milk consumption during the present depression shows how sensitive it is to family finances."

Dr. Colvin said that the "fallacious hope" is held out that 2,000,000 men could be put to work by the return of beer. "It would throw more than that many men out of work," he declared, "because the money that would be spent for beer is now spent for commodities that give more men work. It has been established that for the value of the commodity, brewing employs one-half less men than any other industry."

Arguments as to the economic value of beer taxes also were declared to be fallacious.

"The brewers will take $10 from the poor man for every one they pay to the Government in taxes," Dr. Colvin declared. "There are a number of millionaires backing this wet propaganda because they hope to have their income tax burdens lightened by shifting the load to beer, thereby extracting the taxes from the pocket of the poor beer drinker."

Campers Receive Code of Manners

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25—You may be reasonably "wild and woolly" when you are camping in the national forests of California, but you must not leave your good manners at home. You need them as much on your vacation as when you are at home.

This is the warning which prefixes a booklet "Forest Rangers' Catechism," just published by the Government for the California Region, United States Forest Service.

The rules for good manners are easy to learn, it declares. They are the ones followed by all good sportsmen, good campers, and good tourists:

Obtain a camp-fire permit.
Carry a shovel and an ax.
Drown your fire out with water.
Leave a clean and sanitary camp.
Observe the state fish and game laws.
Coöperate with the forest rangers and state fire wardens in reporting and suppressing fires.
Practice these rules and preach them, too.

CANADIAN BAR URGES BANKRUPTCY BUREAU

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Establishment of a federal department to safeguard Canada against the "continued abuse" of the Bankruptcy Act was the proposal of the Canadian Bar Association at its recent convention at Murray Bay. Control of persons authorized to act as trustees in bankruptcy, or of official receivers, would be possible by such a move.

The head of the department would examine the credentials of persons applying for licenses to act as trustees. These annual licenses could be revoked if the trustee applying was found to be delinquent.

Fuel Costs Low On This Journey

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—No gas, only carrots, was necessary on this holiday trip.

Fortunately holiday travel has by no means become standardized in Britain by motorcars and railway trains, and the highways in summer still provide plenty of picturesque and quaint sights such as this Birmingham family seen "hiking-cum-donkey" on a 20-mile jaunt to Cardiff and back.

Certainly they were not bothered by railway time-tables. And they escaped that harassing experience at the terminus when one of the family or part of the luggage gets lost just before the train steams out.

Many other novel methods of transportation were noticed by a Monitor representative during a tour in the country. The bicycle still plays an important part with holiday makers of limited means. Side cars are often provided for the children. Mother and father ride on a tandem with a side car beside them, or alternatively they ride side by side with a side car fixed between them. Complete camping outfits are also carried by cyclists. With tents, bedding and cooking utensils on their backs, they look rather like hardware peddlers.

Tramping over downs and along quiet lanes, married couples were seen with babies carried between them in hammocklike cradles. "Out into the fresh, gay countryside at all costs, or at next to no cost," has become the slogan of city workers.

Jobless Drafted To Pick Cotton

HELENA, Ark., Sept. 25 (AP)—Prodded on by police, the unemployed of Helena and West Helena began moving into near-by fields today to meet a demand for cotton pickers.

As the first truck caravan departed at daybreak with jobless men, police stood by ready to carry out the warning they had spread around the city for two days that loiterers must go to the cotton fields, leave the city or face vagrancy charges.

The enforced drive to end idleness in the cities and a labor shortage in the fields met no resistance among the first groups to leave today.

These did not entirely meet the demand for pickers, planters reported, but officials believed a continuance of their drive for a day or two would solve the labor shortage.

Mr. Lucian Webster, chief of police, said the planters of Phillips County could use at least 1000 more pickers.

The "go to work" order produced results, especially among idle Negroes.

GRAPE 'BRICK' FIRM UNDER INDICTMENT

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 25 (AP)—The Ukiah Grape Products Company, Inc., of New York and its former Kansas City manager, Albert E. Brunett, were indicted by a federal grand jury here Wednesday for alleged sale and possession of a wine and grape concentrate capable of producing vinous liquors.

The defendants will go to trial before Federal Judge Merrill E. Otis in Kansas City, Oct. 1. In the event of an adverse decision, defense attorneys plan to appeal to the United States Supreme Court to establish the law on grape concentrate sales.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25 (AP)—Police seized 2700 wine bricks valued at $5000 in a shop in North Philadelphia Wednesday. The men in charge of the store gave their names as Joseph Kammerman and Jacob Neiberg of Jersey City. They were not arrested.

AMERICA RETURNS JOBLESS TO BRITAIN

PLYMOUTH, Eng., Sept. 25 (AP)—England received tangible evidence of America's unemployment problem. Nearly 200 men, women and children landed from the United States, from which they had been returned at the expense of the American Government because there was no work for them there.

They comprised about 50 families. Many of the children were born in the United States and under the law are Americans. British officials admitted them all, however, and the majority expect to draw the dole.

DRYS PREPARE TO PLAY ACTIVE CAMPAIGN ROLE

Now Engaged in Laying Plans for Aggressive Program in 1932

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—Statements issued here by dry leaders indicate that they are going ahead speedily with plans for aggressive campaigns in every section of the country prior to the 1932 election.

Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington, chairman of the board of strategy of the National Conference of Organizations Supporting the Eighteenth Amendment, stated yesterday that the board's program for the next 13 months is the "most comprehensive and far-reaching of any yet undertaken in a united effort by the temperance organizations of the nation."

This program, he said, "includes, among other activities, arranging for 15,000 coöperative mass meetings in the next 13 months. It is also stimulating the wide use of posters among churches and schools of religious education, and is planning a systematic distribution of a flood of authoritative literature on all phases of the alcohol problem during the coming campaign.

In addition, the program includes a mammoth enrollment of the friends of the Eighteenth Amendment in all states and the encouragement of the formation of a federation of state temperance organizations.

Dr. Daniel A. Poling, chairman of the Allied Forces for Prohibition, states that in the first five days of his campaign more than 5000 citizens were enrolled in Columbus, Ohio; Indianapolis, Bloomington, Ill.; Kansas City and Dodge City, Kan. These local societies are known as "constitutionalists." Leading citizens are at their head and an average charter membership is 1000.

Mrs. William Tilton, chairman of the Woman's Committee for Education Against Alcohol, today declared that the proposal to avoid the saloon by selling beer at soda fountains and in chain stores "is even more alarming to women than the old saloons, because it is at the soda fountains that youth congregates."

"To turn soda fountains into wine and beer fountains," she said, "is to set up a new institution, 'saloons for youth.'"

This, Mrs. Tilton added, "is an innovation which would indeed enrich the brewers and make revenue for liquor financiers beyond the dreams of avarice, but at a cost to the coming manhood and womanhood of our nation too horrible to contemplate."

BOLIVIA POSTPONES MEDIATION PLAN

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Sept. 25 (By U. P.)—The Bolivian Chancellery yesterday replied to the United States State Department's suggestion of negotiations for a nonaggression pact between Bolivia and Paraguay, but asked for a postponement of the first meeting of the delegates, which Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, had set for Oct. 1.

Bolivia's reply said that it will be glad to designate a commission to take part in the negotiations to the end of reaching a nonaggression agreement, but that the date set does not allow enough time for the delegates from La Paz to reach Washington.

CHILE ANNOUNCES 80,000 UNEMPLOYED

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 25 (By U. P.)—Eighty thousand unemployed are wandering about Chile today, according to figures presented to the Government by the Ministry of Public Works, which proposed a plan to solve the problem.

The project contemplates a program of productive public works, to be paid for with funds obtained through a new "general contribution." Thirty million pesos a year would be required, it was estimated. This would be paid out in wages at the rate of three pesos a day for single men and six pesos a day for married men.

ONTARIO IDLE SAVE DISCARDED PRODUCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — One thousand two hundred unemployed in Essex County, Ont., have been organized to harvest vegetables and fruits discarded by farmers because of low prices. The men have been organized into platoons directed by members of the Essex Scottish regiment. Trucks will convey the unemployed to the farms in the mornings and return for them at the end of the day.

Other trucks will pick up the farm produce harvested and place it in cold-storage warehouses. The stocks will be under the control of the relief authorities and will be drawn on by them throughout the winter. Arrangements have been made with the farmers to provide noonday meals for the workers, for which the farmers will be paid. This army of volunteers will operate under four divisional commanders and 100 squad leaders.

Freshmen Now Find Education Is Up to Them

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 25—The old paraphernalia of college education, course credits and grades, was abolished for freshmen who arrived at the University of Chicago today. The new plan announced by the university this spring, intended to put more responsibility on the student and enable him to graduate whenever he is judged educated, went into effect for the first time with the incoming group.

For this batch of some 775 freshmen there will be no struggles to make "A's," no effort to pile up credits, since these are no longer campus currency. Young 1935 is treated as an adult, the university acting on the assumption that he wants an education rather than merely a diploma and a couple of letters to put after his name.

He is being given plenty of guidance toward this goal during this opening week. In conferences with a dean, the new student learns what courses it will be desirable for him to take if he is to succede in passing the comprehensive examinations, the first of which may await him as early as the end of this year.

Most freshmen are likely to register for courses much as they did before—for if they don't pass their "comprehensives," they can't stay in college.

But what a change in the courses! While upper classmen continue to go the old way, the new students this year will pioneer in studies their predecessors never knew.

Instead of taking history, "polecon and polesci" or English lit., the freshman will enter such new courses as "the humanities," "the physical sciences."

And when he gets into these courses next week he will find a new procedure. If he enters, say, the humanities course, he will be asked to buy a syllabus of the course at the outset. In this volume, prepared by three well-known faculty members, he is given brief reviews of all the lectures of the course; he is provided with several hundred pages of well-written text sketching the entire subject in its broadest outlines, and he is furnished with reading lists.

The lists are characteristic of the new plan. There isn't any required reading but—ah, the difference—"indispensable" reading. As much as to say, "You don't have to do anything, but if you want to get educated you simply can't get along without having read this and that."

There are also "recommended" lists to be followed as far as time permits and interest dictates. No time limits are stated. But, oh, so tactfully, the syllabus advises, "It is suggested that the reading be done week by week so far as possible as follows," and then it gives a neat schedule which an intelligent student will no doubt be only too glad to follow.

Not all of the work of the freshmen is to be carried on according to the new plan. About half their time is to be used for the more traditional courses, such as language as mathematics.

Democrat of South Held Against Wets

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—Beer, wine and repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, in the opinion of Mrs. Clement L. Shaver, vice-president of the National Women's Democratic Law Enforcement League, will not "be acceptable to Southern Democrats."

The wife of the former chairman of the Democratic national committee said today that Mr. Jouett Shouse, chairman of the Democratic national executive committee "miserably failed to catch the vision of the dry South when he proposed beer and wine and repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment as planks in the next Democratic national platform."

Mr. Shouse several days ago gave his views of what should be embodied in the next Democratic platform, including proposals for changes in prohibition.

Mrs. Shaver said "Real Democrats" believe the people have registered their will against liquor and "will stand steadfastly by this decision."

PAPER PLANTS CUT PAY

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 25 (AP)—Salary reductions of 10 per cent were announced today, effective Oct. 1, for all salaried employees of the West Springfield and Woronoco plants of the Strathmore Paper Company, totaling about 300 persons. Mill operatives are not affected. The plants are now operating on part time. No reduction in working force is contemplated, it is said.

Restaurants

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Gwen Gaite SIX CLEARWAY STREET
Orders for Home Cooked Pastry Filled
Breakfast and Luncheon

LOWELL, MASS.

Plaza Lunch
Real Home Cooking
19 MERRIMACK STREET

Radio Static Bugbear Is Solved In Code and Machine Operation

Canadian Engineer Develops System With Possibilities for Use in Regular Broadcasting Work When Fully Developed

By VOLNEY D. HURD
Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 25—Static, bugbear of radio communication since the early days of Marconi, appears to have been solved by a young Canadian radio engineer now here, Mr. Alfred Starr, who gave an exclusive demonstration to the writer of his system of static suppression yesterday, the first showing to any members of the press. His method applies to code or radio printing machine work, but it appears to have possibilities from a broadcast viewpoint as well when fully developed.

Mr. Starr, formerly of the International Telephone & Telegraph Company and a member of the Institute of Radio Engineers, will be remembered as the young engineer who made the manless radio-controlled boat which the Toronto Daily Star had sailing up and down the lake front at the Toronto Exposition in 1923. He was at that time an engineer with the Toronto Hydro-Electric System.

The idea utilized by Mr. Starr consists of sending out a carrier wave on which are superimposed two frequencies, say one at 1000 cycles and one at 2600 cycles. These result in a common note which is made and broken by either the telegraph key or the printing machine. When this signal is received at the receiving station the output from the detector is divided and sent through two filters, one passing 1000 cycles only and the other 2600 cycles.

At the output of these filters is a tube arrangement. It will pass on to the relay, which operates a key or printer, only impulses which are perfectly matched in both sides of the filter. If static tries to come in, it will not keep up a sustained note at either of these frequencies and probably never at both. Thus static will be stronger on one side or the other and so it will never get by, and the reception, to all intents and purposes, will be staticless.

Demonstration Proves Value

The writer heard both broadcast station signals as well as the crashing sound of a spark coil set right above the set practically totally eliminated by the Starr method of reception, yet with the regular signal coming through with full strength.

The application of this device to code and printer radio transmission should result in a tremendous increase in accuracy and efficiency in radio communication work. Another most interesting possibility is the application of this idea to remote control for power companies where various control devices must be operated at a distance from the main power house. The use of radio for this purpose always has been limited, since a strong charge of static would trip the mechanism the same as the regular signal from the transmitter. This would, of course, mean wrong starting and stopping of current outlets. With the Starr system the static problem is solved and radio can be used for such remote control work without difficulty.

In lieu of radio, expensive wire lines have to be erected, and when a power company has 10 to 20 remote points all in different directions from headquarters the cost of erecting wire control lines becomes prohibitive. Radio would be comparatively inexpensive for this work, the total installation cost probably being only the cost of a single year's rental of wire lines.

Realization that the world is a place of American interest is not only manifesting itself in the political arena but in radio as well, for this year sees a tremendous interest on the part of radio listeners in stepping across the ocean with short-wave receivers and tuning in on what Europe is doing. While short waves have been used by experimenters for years, this year sees a definite trend in making short-wave reception available for the general public, judging by the interest shown in short-wave reception at the Radio World's Fair in Madison Square Garden.

Foreign Program Heard

At the show the Radio Corporation of America has a large booth on one side of which is a map of the world. In all places where there are short-wave stations there is a light. Out at the Riverhead (L. I.) station of the R. C. A., the operators are constantly tuning into short-wave programs from foreign countries, and these are "piped" in on wire lines to the radio-show booth, where some 20 pairs of headphones await the use of those who would listen in to Europe.

When Rome is broadcasting, the light on the map at Rome lights up. When the reception changes to some other country, the light on that location lights up in place of the Rome light. Thus the listeners can see in an instant just what country they are hearing. There is a constant throng using these receivers or awaiting their turns to use them.

In the manufacturers' booths there are several manufacturers whose broadcast sets incorporate a short-wave receiver as well. Stewart-Warner and Crosley are among the larger concerns stressing world-wide reception in this way. Then there are adapters for short-wave reception as well as regular short-wave receivers shown by the Shortwave & Television Corporation of Boston, the Jenkins Company of Passaic, N. J., and the Pilot Company of Lawrence, Mass.

There are a number of attractive so-called "lazy-boy" sets on display, consisting of a small receiver built into a cabinet like an end table which can be placed alongside one's armchair and tuned while one sits reading or listening. It is strange that this was not brought in years ago, as obviously this method of tuning is most desirable, particularly in view of our advertising programs, when the ability to instantly tone down or tune out an undesirable announcement is something to be heartily wished for.

Hoover Terms Radio Public Opinion Molder

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—President Hoover, in a letter of greeting to Mr. James Aitken, president of the National Federation of Radio Associations, made public last night, comments on the place radio has taken in the nation.

The letter said:

"Within a decade radio has become a major factor in our system of communication. Its results have been as far-reaching as its rise has been dramatic. As a medium for the universal dissemination of ideas, it is an important factor in the formation of sound public opinion and the promotion of good citizenship. It is, in fact, an art and utility of indispensable value in our national life.

"National Radio Week, sponsored by the National Federation of Radio Associations and associated organizations, has grown to be an event of importance, both to the industry and to the public. I shall appreciate it if you will extend my heartiest greetings to all those participating in the observance."

The letter was received at the Radio World's Fair, now under way here. Attendance for the first three days of the show totaled approximately 100,000.

FACTORIES AVOID SLUMP

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Sept. 25 (By U. P.)—Returning from an inspection of island industries, Señor Rafael Rios, chief of the Bureau of Commerce and Industry, reported that in not one of the 22 factories visited were fewer workers employed than last year, and that in some there had been a considerable increase in the number.

Restaurants

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Now $1.25
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Zucca's Famous Minestrone Soup and Green (Spinach) Noodles For Sale At All Grocers
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Luncheons 50c, 65c, 75c
148 E. 50th St. (*) Dinners $1, $1.25
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MR. GEORGE ARLISS
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ELABORATE STAGE SHOW "LIME HOUSE NIGHTS"
FABIAN SEVITSKY AND METROPOLITAN GRAND ORCHESTRA
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SHUBERT — NOW — MAT. SAT.
The Musical Comedy Hit
"Meet My Sister"
AFTER 6 MONTHS IN N. Y.
ORIGINAL CAST AND CHORUS
Evs. 50c to $2—Wed. Mats. 50c to $2
Sat. Mats. 50c to $2.50

NEW YORK CITY

KATHARINE CORNELL
in The Barretts of Wimpole St.
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Presented by KATHARINE CORNELL
Staged by GUTHRIE McCLINTIC
Empire Th. Bway-40 St. Mts. Wed., Sat. Hy. 8:30

HOUSEHOLD ARTS AND CRAFTS

Economies in Maintenance

By E. S. ALLEN

IV—Floors Not of Wood

THE knowledge of how to care for the modern materials used in our houses has not kept pace with their increasing use in construction. The most highly skilled workmen are not always up-to-date in their information regarding the latest products, and through ignorance sometimes ruin surfaces which require new methods of treatment.

Cork is now frequently used as flooring. Rightly maintained, it has much to recommend it, but unless it is cared for correctly, it will give all sorts of trouble. It is selected for its resiliency and its quietness—both conducive to greater comfort in living. These qualities weigh heavily in the scale against its disadvantages, and it is nice to know that the disadvantages can be overcome.

Wax appears to be frequently decided upon for use on cork, as it is on its first cousin, linoleum. For a short time it acts fairly well. But the porosity of cork exceeds even that of linoleum and the bad effects of the continued use of wax are correspondingly greater.

A combined mass of wax, dirt and grease is pushed farther and farther into the pores of the cork until it is impossible to remove it without sanding to an entirely new surface through the work of an expert. So much foreign substance crowded into the pores by traffic hastens the cracking out of pieces of cork; and the color too, grows dingier as the filling gets dirtier. It is essential to seal the pores. But when elasticity is one of the chief values of cork, do not use an inelastic coating expecting good results.

Lacquer is found on many cork surfaces. This is an injustice, both to cork and to lacquer, since they are as likely to be congenial as that famous pair, oil and water. The lacquer defeats the reason for cork, and the cork speedily annihilates the lacquer. Neither is paint nor varnish a suitable finish. Cork really needs a material as modern as itself, and one has been developed which has a resiliency equal to its own.

This product is a phenol condensite compounded to meet the special requirements of cork. The finish yields to every footstep without breaking its film. It acts as a permanent binder which penetrates completely, preventing brittling and the absorption of water and dirt. Cleaning becomes easy and the long-lasting quality of the coating is a welcome factor. Either a high-gloss, eggshell or dull finish may be chosen, and when the work is completed, all the advantages of a cork floor can be enjoyed without reservations.

Composition and Rubber Tiles

An unusual problem may be presented in a magnesite composition floor. This type of flooring includes several different kinds, but with all of them the chief things to remember are that all composition floors are porous; all must be hardened; and all are so active chemically as to destroy ordinary finishes used on them. These necessary points are all covered by a finish applied with a floor brush or mop; which dries over night and is then polished by a cloth or the polishing brush of a floor machine. This makes the floor nonporous and brightens its color, while resisting the action of alkalis and also of traffic.

Rubber tile, whether in conservatory, corridor, foyer hall, gameroom, sunporch, kitchen, pantry, maid's room, or bathroom, responds easily to the right treatment but quickly resents a wrong one. It must be borne in mind that the solvents of most waxes, lacquers and varnishes dissolve rubber, so they should never be used in caring for it. But, of course, the needs of this popular material have been carefully provided for.

Practically every manufacturer has analyzed a product to be used on his material, which will be suggested for maintenance at the time of purchase. When such analysis has been made for the benefit of the purchaser, it is but reasonable to safeguard the rubber tile by following the suggestions. The finish (there are several good ones) will protect the floor from heelmarks and scratches, and make it easy to clean.

There are attractive patterns and colors carried in stock, but the ability to order a floor in any color combination, or in any design, old or new, offers such a fine chance for indulging individual preferences that rubber tile has become strongly intrenched in popular favor. The comfort of a nearly soundless floor of great resiliency adds, of course, to its appeal.

Improved methods of manufacture have now produced a rubber tile which has a hard polished surface. The only maintenance needed for this interesting product is mopping with a little clean water which automatically renews the polish.

Livable Cellars and Roofs

The ornamental sides of house maintenance do not embrace the whole subject. The householder must know that even the seldom visited parts are in good condition to experience that peace of mind which results from careful supervision of the whole structure.

The cellar or laundry walls may need waterproofing or the cement floor, possibly, should be hardened. Directions for the accomplishment of either can be procured and they are simple enough for the man-of-all-work to follow. Many different products are satisfactory for hardening and dustproofing cement, but there is one which unites physically with the floor, making it nonporous and very hard and smooth.

The continued increase of labor-saving inventions and ideas, has provided extra leisure hours, and that, in turn, has called for extra space in which to enjoy them. So roofs and cellars have been asked to enter the social life of the family, and their refurbishment necessarily begins with walls and floors. Beams and other structural forms should be stained or painted, and the walls and floors treated with a special paint for use on either exterior or interior surfaces of concrete, stucco or brick.

This is composed of inorganic cementitious compounds which are mixed with water. In one operation it waterproofs, preserves, and gives an enduring coating in white, or one of six attractive flat colors. Immune to the action of salt air, steam, vapor, or condensation, it is unaffected also by the alkaline action of concrete or masonry surfaces.

A Penetrant for Concrete

The penthouse roof, the floors of the terrace, the porch, the garden studio, when these are concrete provide the ideal setting for a new chemical treatment. It takes rank with burnt tile in the decorative class, but is much lower in cost. The work cannot be done by an amateur, though a fairly competent workman can be instructed in its use.

First of all, it is not a costing, but is a balanced penetrant which reacts with the lime content of the concrete. The floors should be at least three weeks old, or they may be old floors which have not been given any form of hardening. Scoring is usually done, and the stain applied in various interesting ways.

The colors produced by this treatment are green, buff and brown, in variegated effects given by the chemical action. Random use of color may be further enhanced by applying a different number of coats to separate areas. One stain may be put over another, or a surface of one color only may be thought the most desirable.

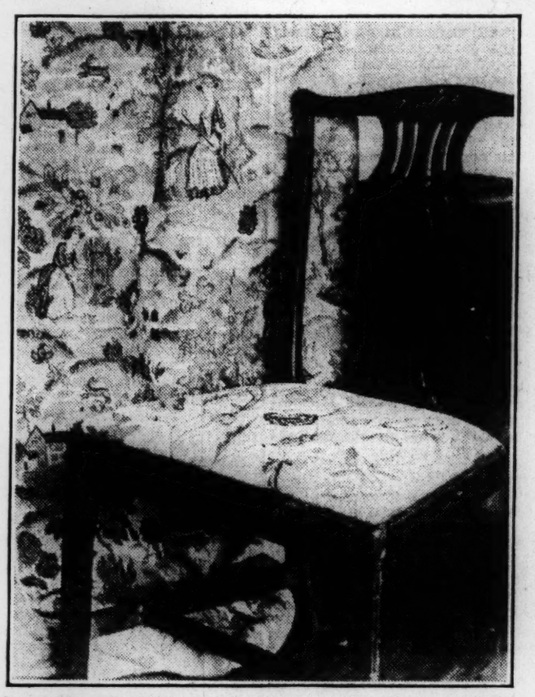
However used, for interiors or exteriors, this penetrant treatment produces beautiful tonal values, which blend perfectly with other motifs in the decorative scheme.

This transforming of concrete can be done on walls, garden furniture, swimming pools, etc. On floors the surface is "developed" to give a finish of great charm and permanence. The care consists in going over it infrequently with a mop on which is a small amount of wax. The pleasure of possessing such a floor grows as the floor ages.

[This is the final article in a series of four articles, appearing on Fridays, dealing with new materials and methods which reduce the cost of household maintenance. Further information will be supplied if inquiries are addressed to the Editor of the Women's Departments and are accompanied by stamped, self-addressed envelopes].

Both Photos Orient and Occident

The Turk Bakes on an Iron Disk. The Bread Being Prepared by the Woman, Who Is Rolling Balls of Wheat Flour Into Paper-Thin Sheets, Is Juggled on a Spatula by the Man, Whose Duty It Is to Cook It Without Burning It.



Shown Above Is a Union Fabric Which Is a Reproduction of Stuart Canvas Work Suitable for Winter Curtains and Covers. The Clever Representation of Queen Anne Embroidery Printed on Linen, Seen on the Chair Seat, Is Also Adapted for Curtains and Chair Covers.

Furnishing Fabrics

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

ROOMS need seasonable winter clothes just as much as do human beings. Some housewives still follow the good old-fashioned rule and have separate sets of window curtains for winter and summer. Instead of the heavy and dull wool reps of earlier days, however, rich-looking, albeit inexpensive, cotton velvets are available. One well-known firm has had such a run on a short-pile velvet of this description that this season they are giving their customers the advantage of these increased sales by reducing the price of the fabric by two shillings (about 50 cents) a yard.

The material is woven in its original state in a wonderful oyster-shell gray that would be perfect in a typical "modern" room. It is then dyed in the piece in a choice of lovely colors. The lighter of two shades of rose is one of the most popular colors at the moment, and an exquisite pomegranate-red lingers in the memory of the writer.

Chintzes in the new soft semi-glaze finish, that makes them hang much better for curtains than the stiff glaze, are coming more and more into fashion. Many people like to keep them in use during the colder months because of the cheery effect of their floral patterns. For winter time these chintzes can be bought by the yard, already quilted by machine, with warm cotton and wool interlining, to be used for curtains and quilts. If joins are necessary, however, it is best to buy plain material and have it quilted after the joins are made. For chair covers chintz should always be lined, as it doubles its wearing capacity.

A very cozy effect for both chair covers and curtains is obtained with some new reproductions of Queen Anne canvas embroidery printed on linen. Not only the beautiful designs but the coloring given by age and the warm-looking woolly texture most cleverly represented.

These Queen Anne designs make a welcome change from those of the Jacobean embroidery which have been used so many years. One trailing floral pattern, with flowers shaded from red to pink and leaves from yellow through green to blue, in typical Queen Anne style, with little birds, is charming on either a natural linen or an antique brown ground.

A design of pictorial medallions on an antique brown ground well covered with a floral pattern gives a convincing appearance of being done in a coarser type of embroidery by being printed on a heavy three-ply linen.

These designs are being reproduced from actual old examples of needlecraft found in museums and private houses. They are fairly expensive, as from 20 to 30 blocks are used in their printing. It takes one man and an apprentice as much as a week to complete a piece of 60 yards. Hand-printing can always be distinguished from that done by machine by detecting the little round marks in the design left by the pins which keep the blocks in position.

Curtains of cretonne in the small sampler designs are very popular for casement windows, and in winter these are improved by a pelmet of velvet in one of the predominating colors, such as terra cotta or blue, with a few motifs from the design appliquéd on to it. In one case the pelmet was of terra cotta velvet and the curtains were edged with a band of linen in exactly the same shade.

Old Games Are Modernized

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OLD-FASHIONED parlor games are in vogue again—proverbs, telegrams, and all the rest of them. When one sees how much fun they are, one wonders why they have been allowed to lie in the discard all these years.

The clever hostess realizes that she can dress up these old games in modern guise and give them an original slant that is all her own to make them fit into her party scheme.

Probably the most popular of them is "Donkey," the game where the players are blindfolded in turn and told to pin a tail on the picture of a tailless donkey hanging on the wall. Any ingenious hostess can concoct a variation on this old model that will make a half-hour of her party a tremendous success, for old and young are amused by it. A crowd of young writers, painters and newspaper men known to the writer, spent an hilarious evening last winter in the studio of a well-known magazine illustrator, trying blindly to pin a mustache onto a figure of Charlie Chaplin that one of the numbers had sketched for them.

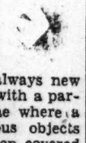
"Queries" used to be played at a great many parties of the long ago. Long strips of paper are passed for this game and everyone writes at the top a question about some historical event. Then he writes the answer at the bottom of the slip and folds it under, so no one can see it. The slips are passed around until everyone has had an opportunity of answering all the questions. Then they are unfolded and read aloud. The fun comes in seeing how little one really knows about the subject. Of course such a game may be revamped to suit any group.

Many of these old games are stimulating and educational. The child who is brought up on anagrams is usually a good speller when he grows up. There are a great many variations of this old letter game. "Telegrams" is great fun. Someone in the crowd chooses at random 10 letters and then they all proceed to write a telegram, using the letters in the sequence in which they have been given to begin the 10 words. For example, suppose the letters were B-S-W-K-E-L-T-N-T-P, your telegram might read: "Beware: Six wiley kings escaped liner today. Nab them please." To fit this nonsensical game into any party scheme, all one has to do is to announce that the message is supposed to be sent to someone special or must relate to something in particular.

"Pied Words" was another game that was very popular with the youth of other days. A list of words in which the letters were all jumbled up, was given out and the players tried to see which one could first rearrange them in the correct order. Usually there was a definition of some sort for each word so it wouldn't be too difficult.

A great many games may be built around the old-fashioned acrostic. One that is extremely entertaining is to prepare a correspondence card in advance for each guest with his or her name written down one side of the card, acrostic-fashion. The cards are passed around and everyone writes down a characteristic that fits the owner of the name opposite one of the letters, the characteristic, of course, beginning with that particular letter. The cards should be given to the owners of the names as souvenirs. As an example, Eleanor's card might read:

E—asy going
L—ovable
E—nthusiastic
A—ffectionate
N—eat
O—riginal
R—estful



An old game that is always new when objects are chosen with a particular scheme, is the one where a great many heterogeneous objects are placed on a table, then covered carefully with a cloth. Each player is allowed to lift the cloth long enough for a brief look, then he must write down the things that he is able to remember. Another variation of this same game is to use a very thin cover and allow the player to feel the objects through the cloth.

Or one can have a basket of things and hold them up one by one for the crowd to say whether they are animal, vegetable or mineral. Choose things that one may have to think about for a second and show them so fast that they will have to be written down quickly. Some of them might be a feather, a common pin, a necktie, a handkerchief, a bone hairpin, an eraser, a coral necklace, a leather belt, a key, an apple, a piece of rope, and so on.

Ping-pong, that so-called "strenuous" game of the gay 'nineties, is in again, too. Many have become skillful in it, and have put up tables in the attic or basement playroom.

There are dozens of relay race games and tags for the crowd that enjoys a good romp. A confetti race is fun. Select two captains and let them choose sides. The participants line up opposite each other in facing lines. Each captain then crosses over and stands at the head of the rival team. One captain is given a package of red confetti and the other a package of white. At the word "Go!" they break their packages on the floor in front of them and proceed to sweep it down the room with a whisk broom and into a dust pan. The opposing sides try to keep the rival captains from doing this by blowing it out of line. They must, however, stand in their places; they cannot move an inch. Of course, the captain who sweeps his confetti down the line and into his dust pan first wins for his side.

Every one of these old games that has lived down through the years is stimulating and amusing when played by a crowd of congenial people, and every girl who entertains much should have a repertory of them ready in some form or other to bring out in an emergency.

Baking "Yufka" In Turkey

THE tiny home oven or the large one, as the American housewife knows them, would not be accepted as a gift by a Turkish housekeeper or cook. All through the Near East, in fact, the huge stone oven is a community institution, and the path to it is almost as busy as that leading to the village fountain or well.

But many a good-sized Turkish village is entirely ovenless, depending on a few bulging iron disks which are passed from neighbor to neighbor. From these disks are peeled annually the hundreds and hundreds of crinkled, paper-thin sheets of "Yufka"—the all-purpose Turkish bread, which serves not only as bread but which does preliminary service as plate, or even tablecloth.

The coarse wheat flour is first sifted, after which only water is added to make a dough that can be kneaded and formed into a ball the size of a small orange. Then, with a deftness possessed by only a few village women, the expert rolls out these balls into sheets of the thinness of postcards. These sheets of dough are draped over the sawed-off broomstick with which they were rolled out, and are passed to the baker, whose job is to juggle a flat stick (a sort of spatula) between the iron plate and the dough-disk fast enough to permit the dough to bake without burning. Beneath the iron plate is a crackling fire, also kept up by the "baker," who throws in a root or several twigs for each new "loaf."

Usually the housewife bakes a month's supply at a time; it is stored in the house and is lightly sprinkled with water when brought out to be eaten.

Cream carefully dipped from the top of a bottle of Grade-A milk will whip easily. Also, two-thirds of the depth of a bottle of Grade-B cream will whip nicely.

Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE was a day, and not so very long ago, when housekeeping was a full-time occupation. One of the best ways by which to realize the advance made in simplifying methods and eliminating hours of toil in the home is to read one of the many books on household arts which were written a decade or two ago. One such book advises that the refrigerator should be so placed that it will not be necessary for the iceman to go through the kitchen to reach it. The same book says that much tiresome scrubbing of soiled clothing may be eliminated if the clothes are soaked over night previous to washing, and if they are given a "thorough boiling" on wash day.

An entire chapter in this book is devoted to dishwashing, with much good advice about hot water, clean dish towels, etc. Not long ago a young woman student at the University of Chicago won her degree by a thesis on dishwashing. She found, from hours of experimentation, that it required 1105 motions to wash the dishes for a family of four when the most efficient method was applied to the task. A similar thesis prepared this year would doubtless deal with the price and use of electric dishwashers, the manner in which they may be most effectively made to relieve a home maker of some of those 1105 motions, thus relegating them to the realm of "lost motions" to which we have already consigned those formerly used in carrying coal from cellar to kitchen range, or water from well pump to washtub.

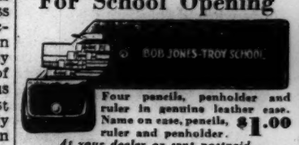
Very few women are now sufficiently interested in the number of motions required in "broom sweeping" a room to write a thesis on the subject, even though it might carry with it a Ph. D. Vacuum cleaners, electric or gas ranges, washing machines and ironers, or possibly the services of a steam laundry, have brought a new perspective to household tasks. With this enlarged view should have come a freer and happier home life.

The woman who, 20 years ago, performed her household tasks by much effort and long hours of toil often experienced the satisfaction of achievement such as that described by Lucretia Penny when she said that Aunt Paisley's idea of heaven was a whole "flopping line of clothes, all 'cross the big back yard, as white as white." Aunt Paisley, talking about her hopes for the future, opines that she will enjoy washing the angel's robes, and says, "I hope dar'll be jes one robe too many for de wash line. I aim to hang me one 'cross de pearly gate—de pearly back gate. Den I hope 'fore time to take 'em in, Old Mister Doctor George comes by. I hope he'll say, 'I can't tell whar de wash leaves off and de pearly gate begins, Aunt Paise.' Dat's how white I aims to get 'em."

Mechanical devices are rapidly becoming almost animate as they perform at our bidding the manifold duties of housekeeping. But their function is mechanical only; their service is intended to open new avenues of opportunity for a more glorious type of home making.

Better music, more flowers, kinder words, sweeter acts of courtesy, should fill the hours formerly devoted to scrubbing, beating, sweeping and carrying.

For School Opening



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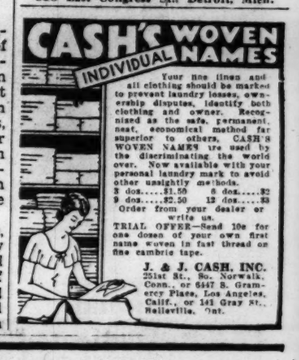

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Soak gelatine in cold water about five minutes; put prune juice and pulp, lemon juice and sugar in saucepan, bring to boiling point, stirring constantly. Add soaked gelatine and stir until cool. When mixture begins to thicken, fold in stiffly beaten egg whites and turn into wet mold or paper cases. When firm unmold and serve sprinkled with chopped nuts, with or without whipped cream.

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THE HOME FORUM

Robinson or Daniel?

OVERLOOKING the trees, the lawns and flowers of one of London's oldest corners is a strange house. It was once the home of a famous man, Sir John Soane, architect of the Bank of England, as well as of many other fine buildings. Sir John had a hobby. He was a collector. He collected practically everything—antique furniture, rare books, gems, pictures, illuminated manuscripts, gargoyles, portions of old masonry, even an enormous sculptured piece in alabaster which cost him four thousand pounds, to say nothing of the expense of removing temporarily a portion of his wall in order to get the huge thing in. This, however, was of little account to Sir John who would, and did, pull down anything in order to accommodate his treasures.

And there it stands today, and there you may go, if you have a mind, to browse in the quaint rooms, to wind in and out of the intricate passages, and up and down the twisting stairways. A curious, most unusual house, with walls in one of the rooms that can be pulled out to show off the mass of famous pictures with which they are not only hung but lined; while inside are more walls also covered and lined, and more again, until finally, after much pulling of brass rods, the room is a mass of giant, pictured screens, with no walls at all.

How strange, amid all this wealth of wonderful objects, that one small volume, having an ordinary cover of marbled binding, should attract so much attention.

"They all ask to see it," the Caretaker will tell you. "They seem to think more of that book than of all the rest of the things put together, and it is nothing much to look at."

He opens the door leading to Sir John's library. The walls here are covered with finely bound volumes. The ceiling, between the carved woodwork, is decorated with painted pictures. In one of the deep windows stands Sir John's old desk, with its quaint oil lamp, his ink wells and letter scales. You look round for the one small volume. "Here it is," says the Caretaker, leading you to a stand.

Alas! it is so valuable that fingers may not touch it. You are permitted to look, but only through the glass of the case. This funny little first edition is opened at the title page, and you find yourself reading the old printed words:

The Life and Strange Surprizing Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, of York, Mariner: Who lived Eight and Twenty Years, all alone in an un-inhabited Island on the Coast of America, near the mouth of the Great River of Oroonoque; Having been cast on Shore by Shipwreck, wherein all the Men perished but himself.
With
An Account of how he was at last as strangely delivered by Pyrates.
Written by Himself, London. Printed for W. Taylor at the Ship in Pater-Noster Row. MDCCXIX.

On the opposite page is a print of Robinson, standing in fine style upon his island, with a gun across each shoulder, and a sword buckled on behind. A ship is to be seen in the distance, still battling with the high waves that bore the hero to land; while in the immediate foreground is a mighty starfish.

A small, insignificant book to cause so much interest. What is the secret of it all?

It was in the year 1719 that Daniel Defoe turned his attention to the writing of a novel to help fill his purse. A short time previously, he had become altogether absorbed in the true story of Alexander Selkirk, a rough Scottish sailor who had been marooned for four years and four months on the Island of Juan-Fernandez, off the coast of Chile. The details of this sailor's amazing adventures had been graphically set forth in a popular book, written by Captain Woodes Rogers, who had released him. The tale had captured Defoe's vivid imagination, so he decided to use it as a background for his novel.

Seated at his desk at home, he began systematically to think out the plot. What, he asked himself, would a man alone on a desert island do? He must not simply add to Selkirk's story. It would be wise, perhaps, to put his hero's adventures back fifty years, so as to anticipate Selkirk, and so that there should be no question of plagiarism. Thus he would make his hero an Englishman, hailing from York. So far so good. Now what about a name for him? An old classmate of Defoe's had been called Timothy Crusoe. He remembered it well, for the name had struck him as attractive. He decided to keep Crusoe and place Robinson before it, Robinson being a common surname in the city of York. And there we have the birth of one of the greatest characters in fiction.

And now, where should this Robinson Crusoe be shipwrecked? Defoe had always been interested in Sir Walter Raleigh's account of Guiana, so he decided that the island should be off the coast of South America at the mouth of the Orinoco River. Geographers at the time had but a vague knowledge of that part of the globe, and none of the islands were named. A mere dot on the map, therefore, was chosen for the home of the shipwrecked hero. A good deal of imagination had to be employed in the furnishing of this dot, and turtles, goats and cats were transplanted from Selkirk's isle, while penguins and seals, which should have appeared, were left out. The physical aspects were accommodated to fit the hero's needs; a clear stream of water appeared; a wooded hill, helpful as an outlook; a rocky formation was introduced which could be easily excavated, while steep cliffs shot up for the use of the goats. Defoe began to see and know, not only his hero, but every detail of the island as well.

And now it was time to take his title to his Editor, who was immediately struck by the possibilities of a big success and asked for three hundred and fifty pages. And so Defoe carried himself and his plot off to his study in Stoke Newington, where hastily he set to work on the immortal tale.

"If ever the Story of any private Man's Adventures in the World were worth making Public, and were acceptable when Published, the Editor of this Account thinks this will be so. . . . The Story is told with Modesty, with Seriousness, and with a religious Application of Events to the Uses to which wise Men always apply them. . . ."

Thus, in part, runs the Preface to the first volume, which, on its appearance, met with such immediate and immense favor.

This popularity is not difficult to understand. The hero, as Defoe eventually explained, was an allegorical representative of himself, his experiences being his own but transposed to another time and place. There is little doubt that the periods of despair through which Robinson Crusoe went, in his extreme loneliness on the island, were reflections of the time Defoe spent in Newgate prison, where he was wrongfully incarcerated for writing a pamphlet which was afterwards proved to be merely a joke on "the-powers-that-be." Small wonder, then, that the character stood out with such vital intensity as to make the reader suppose the story an authentic account of a real person. The simple, Biblical style that is one of the greatest charms of the book may be partly accounted for by an incident of which we read in his childhood.

When quite a little boy, Daniel heard a rumor that the Papists were going to try to confiscate all printed Bibles, and set himself the task of making a copy by hand. He actually copied out the whole of the Pentateuch, working, as he expressed it, "like a horse." At this point, however, he managed to convince himself that the rumor was false, and so did not return to the task. It is easy to recall passages in his writings which are characterized by this simple method of word economy which proved so effective. Here is the scene between Robinson and his mother at the commencement of the tale.

"I took my mother . . . and told her that my Thoughts were so entirely bent upon seeing the World that I should never settle to anything with Resolution enough to go through with it, and my Father had better give me his Consent than force me to go without it . . . and if she would speak to my Father to let me go but one Voyage abroad, if I came home again and did not like it, I would go no more, and I would promise by a double Diligence to recover that Time I had lost."

We read of Robinson, but it is Defoe we see—Defoe with his curling wig, his sharp chin and hooked nose, writing himself, his difficulties, his despairs and his triumphs into the puppet he chose to act for him.

But the Caretaker is growing impatient. He has other things to do besides looking after visitors, so he shows you out of the library and along the hall. The front door opens and closes behind you heavily; you step out into the London sunshine again. It is then that you realize you have spent all the precious sunny afternoon hours in a ponderous old house; and yet you do not begrudge it. Strange little book to have gripped you in that imperious fashion! Before you reach home, you decide to get out your own battered copy and read it through again from start to finish.

D. A. L.

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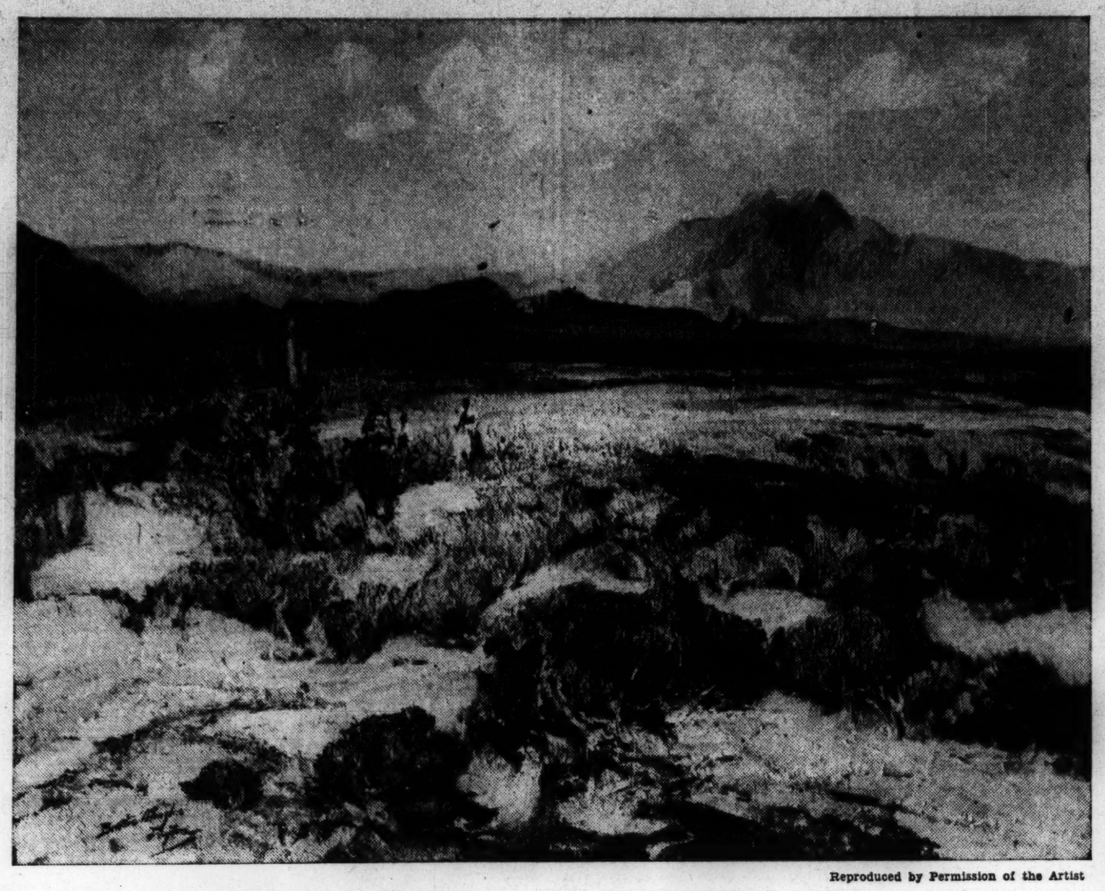

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Four Peaks, Arizona: From a Painting by Bertha Menzler Peyton

Ireland and the East

Those who have spent some time in the Orient, are amazed to find, among the Irish peasantry, customs and habits closely akin to those of the East. For example, no one can travel by motor for an hour in Persia, without passing a caravan of donkeys, while, correspondingly, there is scarcely a lane in Ireland where donkeys do not graze on the wide grass borders.

The spontaneous gayety of the Irish peasant is by no means vanished, and in this trait, too, the Oriental resembles him, his ready wit and his capacity for enjoyment being nearly as great. The gift of saying what will please, of knowing intuitively what will flatter, are common to them both.

In Persia on a summer's day, you may see the villagers turn out, old and young, to dance on a near-by hill. The local wag supplies the music by singing; and, as he does so, he makes up words of his own which chide the backward into dancing, and make fun of such as disport themselves clumsily. Yet everyone dances, everyone laughs. In many Irish woods today there are little round dancing platforms, made of boards perhaps but fifteen feet square, raised a little from the ground. There, the lads and girls dance as they have danced since the days of the Irish Kings; a fiddler fiddles, and the rest of the music is supplied by the dancers themselves.

We have all read of the piping shepherd who plays sweetly as he wanders home with his flock in the evening. I have heard the song of the reed pipes in Persia, floating over the hills in the gold-red light of the sunset, as I have heard it often in Ireland. I could recognize the same soft, thin tone, almost the same plaintive tune as it blew over the slopes of the Comeragh mountains toward me.

Do these customs pertain to all the less highly civilized peoples, or were the customs and habits of the East actually brought to Ireland by Hibernius, the Egyptian, who fled from Egypt to Spain and thence to the Irish coast? Was it in this way that the outlook of the Orient was brought to the Celt? In any case, though we may not know how it has come about, there is a corner of the British Isles where East and West have met.

M. C.

Singing Geography

In teaching the facts of geography, an almost universal practice was to take advantage of rhyme and harmony, to sing them. Apparently this was a folk-method, begun by some one so long ago that it is impossible to identify him, and passed by word of mouth from one generation to the next, and from one part of the country to another. The chants and rhymes that were evolved constituted one of America's very small number of oral traditions. The simplest version of it—there were difficulties of metre and rhyme in achieving simplicity—consisted of the name of the State, the name of the capital city, and the name of the river on which it was located.

This, as sung, was repeated for each State, with no change in the words, but with a rising inflection at the end of the first line, and falling at the end of the second. On this, which presumably was the original form, were built scores of variations, many of them reflecting the inventiveness of teachers, or others musically or poetically endowed. The names of the rivers in the first two States happened to approximate a rhyme:

Maine, Augusta, on the Kennebec.
New Hampshire, Concord, on the Merrimac.

With this start, many tried to introduce rhyme, as well as metre, throughout—an ambition made sadly difficult or wholly balked by disinclination of the names of rivers to agree with each other euphonically, by an equally arbitrary refusal of geographical names to have the same number of syllables, and by other recalcitrancies of geographical facts. . . .

Most of the versions of the chant began with Maine, came down the Atlantic coast, went along the Gulf of Mexico, then through the central States, and as far west as there were States at the time the version was sung. A version ending with California wound up with a flourish:

California, Sacramento (la-si-la-sol-la-si-do),
And this comprises all, sir (la-si-do-si-re-do-do).

On any school-day morning, in schoolhouses all over America, hundreds of thousands of children were sending out one variation or another of that old chant in waves which, in the aggregate, reached from the Atlantic to the Pacific, a kind of radio by relays, long before the world had heard of aerials or heterodynes. While it might almost be said that there were hours when practically all the childish voices in America were singing it in unison, the methods were as various as the versions of the words.—MARK SULLIVAN, in "Our Times: America Finding Herself." (Vol. II.)

A Crooked Tree

A crooked tree is a lovely thing:
For in it strong salt winds can sing,
And it may lean toward the shining sea
That woos it so insistently.

Only the bravest leaves can cling,
But from its branches, birds take wing
To distant lands; and it can be
Their haven of security.

A crooked tree is a lovely thing,
For none but a dancer's grace could fling
Its arms above its head to free
The captured stars, so charmingly!

ADELE M. LEBOW.

Bien partir

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

L'EXISTENCE humaine comporte une succession de problèmes, depuis les petits chagrins de l'enfant jusqu'aux expériences multiples et compliquées par où passe l'adulte. La confiance avec laquelle nous avons au début affronté ces problèmes, comptant sur nos seules capacités pour les résoudre, fait souvent place au découragement, parce que nous rencontrons de nombreuses déceptions et n'avons pour nous guider aucune règle positive. Aussi est-ce un réconfort, pour celui qui entreprend l'étude de la Science Chrétienne, de trouver à la page 275 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, par Mary Baker Eddy, cet énoncé précis: "Le point de départ de la Science divine est que Dieu, Esprit, est Tout-en-tout, et qu'il n'y a pas d'autre puissance, ni d'autre Entendement,—que Dieu est Amour, et partant, Il est Principe divin. Pour saisir la réalité et l'ordre de l'être dans sa Science, il vous faut commencer par considérer Dieu comme le Principe divin de tout ce qui existe réellement."

L'étudiant novice pense souvent avec trop d'insistance à son problème; il repasse dans son esprit chacune de ses phases, en l'accompagnant de discussions, de raisonnements et de détails, tandis que le procédé mental qui est correct consiste à se détourner entièrement du problème pour considérer le "point de départ." On demandera peut-être comment il est possible d'arriver à la solution d'un problème si l'on commence par ce qui semble en être si éloigné. Peut-être qu'il ne parviendrait guère à le faire si le problème était réel; mais la Science Chrétienne enseigne et prouve que le mal de toute nature, que ce soit maladie, chagrin, dénuement, perte, péché ou mort, est vraiment irréel. Elle enseigne que Dieu, le divin Principe, n'a jamais créé le mal, l'insuccès ou la peine, mais que toutes ces choses résultent précisément de l'ignorance concernant Dieu et Sa vérité. Si nous commençons ainsi par nous rendre compte que Dieu est le divin Principe de tout ce qui existe réellement,—que Dieu, étant le bien, n'a point créé de mal,—nous en déduirons logiquement qu'il n'existe en vérité rien qui ne soit bon. Nous sommes donc forcés d'admettre, du moins en théorie, que le mal physique n'est nullement un fait.

Supposons maintenant que, malgré que nous soyons honnêtes et que notre ardent désir soit de connaître Dieu, nous n'ayons encore accepté que théoriquement l'énoncé cité plus haut. Tous ceux qui étudient ont dû passer par là. La seule chose à faire, c'est de mettre à l'épreuve ces affirmations. Commençons par penser au divin Principe, à Dieu, à l'Amour, en nous réjouissant, en remplissant notre pensée de la vérité concernant Dieu, Le remerciant, réalisant Sa totalité, Sa puissance et Sa perfection. Ceci nous amènera nécessairement à reconnaître au moins en partie combien ce prétendu problème est nul et insignifiant. La conscience de la totalité et de la force divines détruira la crainte et la lâcheté, et fera naître le courage et la domination. La réalisation de la présence de l'Entendement divin éliminera la stupidité et l'insuccès, et nous procurera la sagesse et la capacité. Et finalement, la compréhension de l'Amour en tant que Principe de tout ce qui existe, effacera la haine, le chagrin, la condamnation et la critique.

Prendre comme point de départ le Principe divin en tant que cause et créateur, et nous attacher à cette vérité avec persévérance, transformera notre penser et résoudra nos problèmes. En Science Chrétienne, le problème n'est donc pas le point de départ; au contraire, s'agit-il d'aborder l'étude de la Science Chrétienne, de commencer la tâche quotidienne, ou d'entreprendre le travail nécessaire à la solution d'une question spéciale—quelles que soient les circonstances, le point de départ reste toujours le même: c'est le fait que Dieu est "le Principe divin de tout ce qui existe réellement."

Quelle paix incalculable se trouve dans cette compréhension! Lorsqu'en regardant autour de nous, nous voyons le monde avec ses peines, son manque d'amour, ses guerres et ses malentendus, quel réconfort de savoir que ces choses-là ne peuvent avoir d'existence réelle, puisqu'elles n'ont point de Principe, et qu'éventuellement le monde entier s'éveillera à cette compréhension. Comme le disent les Écritures: "La terre sera remplie de la connaissance de l'Éternel, comme le fond de la mer est rempli par les eaux qui le couvrent."

Quand nous nous trouvons en face du mal et de son prestige apparent, il nous faut réaliser que, n'étant pas basé sur Dieu, il n'a pour le soutenir ni loi ni fondement, ni puissance. Et cette compréhension peut s'appliquer avec succès aux plus petits comme aux plus grands problèmes. Les assauts de la maladie ont bien souvent été frustrés par la réalisation que, n'étant point connus de Dieu, n'étant ni créés, ni projetés par Lui, ils sont sans loi qui les mette en vigueur, sans histoire, passée ou future, sans intelligence pour exécuter un programme, pour se développer ou pour évoluer vers un but marqué d'avance.

Au début de son Évangile, Jean dit, en parlant de "la Parole" qui "était Dieu": "Toutes choses ont été faites par elle et rien de ce qui a été fait n'a été fait sans elle." Cette affirmation correspond à la citation précédemment empruntée au livre de texte. Le monde n'a pas employé ce fait glorieux comme point de départ de son penser. Il ne s'est pas rendu compte que Dieu est Amour, et qu'en conséquence tout ce qui existe réellement est plein d'amour et digne d'être aimé. Mais celui qui étudie la Science Chrétienne connaît ces choses; et à mesure qu'il apprend à baser son penser sur des faits spirituels, à raisonner en partant d'un Dieu parfait comme seule cause et seul créateur, il constate que ses problèmes diminuent graduellement, tandis que ses joies et ses succès augmentent sans mesure.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Acquainted With the Night

I have been one acquainted with the night.
I have walked out in rain—and back in rain.
I have outwalked the furthest city light.

I have looked down the saddest city lane.
I have passed by the watchman on his beat
And dropped my eyes, unwilling to explain.

I have stood still and stopped the sound of feet
When far away an interrupted cry
Came over houses from another street,

But not to call me back or say good-bye;
And further still at an unearthly height,
One luminary clock against the sky

Proclaimed the time was neither wrong nor right.
I have been one acquainted with the night.

—From "Collected Poems," by ROBERT FROST.

Starting Right

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HUMAN experience is a succession of problems, from the trifling griefs of the child on through the multitudinous and complicated experiences of the adult. Early confidence in one's own unaided ability to work out solutions to these problems gives way often to discouragement because of many disappointments and no positive rule to go by. Then it is a comfort, when one becomes a student of Christian Science, to find the definite statement on page 275 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy: "The starting-point of divine Science is that God, Spirit, is All-in-all, and that there is no other might nor Mind,—that God is Love, and therefore He is divine Principle. To grasp the reality and order of being in its Science, you must begin by reckoning God as the divine Principle of all that really is."

The young student often insists on thinking too constantly of the problem, going over its many phases, arguing, reasoning, recounting, when the right mental procedure is to look away from the problem entirely to the "starting-point." The inquirer may ask how he can start with something which seems so far away from his problem and arrive at the solution of it. Perhaps he could not do so if the problem were real, but Christian Science teaches and proves that evil of whatever nature, evil of sickness, sorrow, lack, deprivation, sin, or death, is actually not real. It teaches that God, divine Principle, never made anything that is evil, a failure, or a trouble, but that all these things are just the results of not knowing God and His truth. Thus if we begin by realizing that God is the divine Principle of all that really is, and that God, being good, made no evil, we logically deduce that in actual truth nothing that is not good exists. Thus we have to admit, theoretically at least, that the physical trouble is not a fact at all.

And suppose that, although we are honest and long to know God, our acceptance of the statement quoted is as yet only theoretical. It must have been so with every student once. The thing to do is to put this statement quoted to the test. Begin by thinking of divine Principle, God, Love, filling thought with the truth about Him, rejoicing, thanking God, realizing His allness, power, perfection. That will necessarily lead to some realization of the unimportance, the nothingness, of the seeming problem. A sense of God's allness and strength will destroy fear and cowardice and produce courage and dominion. A realization of divine Mind's presence will do away with stupidity and failure and supply wisdom and efficiency. And an understanding of Love as the Principle of all that is, will blot out hatred, sorrow, condemnation, and criticism.

Thus the starting point of divine Principle as cause and creator will, if insistently held to, change one's thinking and solve one's problems. Thus in Christian Science the problem is not the starting point, but whether one is just beginning the study of Christian Science or starting one's day or commencing work on a specific question, always, whatever the circumstances, the starting point is the same, namely, the fact that God is "the divine Principle of all that really is."

What incalculable peace is to be found in that understanding! What comfort to know, as we look about the world and see its sorrows, its lack of love, its wars and misunderstandings, that having no Principle these things can have no real being, and that eventually the whole world will awake to see this. As the Scriptures say, "For the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea."

When confronted with evil and its apparent ascendancy, we must realize that, having no God behind it, it has no law, no foundation, no power behind it. And we can apply that understanding successfully to the smallest problem and the greatest. Attacks of sickness have many times been met by realizing that, not being known, created, or planned by God, they have no law to enforce them, no history, past or future, no intelligence to carry out a program, develop, or proceed to a given goal.

In the beginning of his Gospel John says, referring to God, "All things were made by him; and without him was not any thing made that was made." This is a statement correlative with the one quoted from the textbook. The world has not used that glorious fact as the starting point of its thinking. It has not realized that God is Love, and that therefore all that really is, is loving and lovable. But the student of Christian Science does know that, and as he learns to base his thinking on that spiritual starting point, to begin his reasoning with a perfect God as the sole cause and creator, he will find his problems proportionately decreasing and his joys and successes immeasurably increasing.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

A Yorkshire Lullaby

Hoosh, loov, thi father is cooming home soon.
Softly, me darling, don't cry!
Happen he'll bring thee a scarlet balloon.
Wipe oop thi bonnie blue eye.

Gently, doy, mammy will rock thee to sleep;
Birdies are all in the nest.
Never a sprite or a goblin shall creep
Near to thee, little 'un, rest.

Close oop them peepers an' stop watching me.
Shameful the goings on here!
Darkness cooms riding out over the lea.
Hooshabye-rockabye-dear.

P. P. STRACHAN.

Along an Italian Path

The pleasantest and shortest road to the railway is by Porta Eburnea. I started one day from this gate with a friend, by a steep path which leaves the road just outside the Porta, and curves along the side of the hill below the old wall. The bank, this fine morning, was gay with butterflies and wild flowers, and wreathed with a luxuriant growth of gild gourd, full of pale blossoms and small furry fruit; all was so wild, it seemed impossible we had only just left a busy city behind us.

At the turn of the path we came into a delightful lane, between bramble-covered banks; on one side was the dry bed of a little rill, and overhead branches of quaint trees met each other. From the Italian custom of constantly stripping the leaves to provide fodder, the foliage was scanty, yet we went down the steep path in cool and checkered shadow; lizards, darting across the way before us, gleamed as they passed in and out of the light.

This practice of stripping leaves from the trees as fodder gives a quaint appearance to many of them; in this lane the gnarled and twisted branches looked grotesque. A man high up in one of the trees sang as gaily as a bird, while he filled with leaves a sack fastened to one of the branches.

Now and again the rich transparent purple of the shadows was traversed by a bar of golden light; this sometimes came in irregular flecks from spaces between the twisted trunks and crossing branches.

A woman coming up from the station, with a heavy basket on her head, said, "Buon Giorno," and smiled pleasantly as she passed; then a countryman, a fine, handsome fellow with glowing black eyes, wished us a good journey. He was going at such a pace that he must have been bound for the station: usually the easy, leisureful movements of its people seem to me one of the charms of Italy, so entirely in harmony with the burning, palpitating blue of its skies and the careless luxuriance of its vegetation.

Near the end of the descent is a washing place, and here a woman on her knees was hard at work, scrubbing and soaping linen. Looking back up the lane we saw the grey town peeping at us through the trees,—the tower of a house on the Piazza a prominent feature in the view.

At the foot of the lane we crossed the dusty highroad, and again followed the short way, here very steep and rugged. At the end we came out at a cross-road where the Fontana Borghese, at one angle, made a striking feature; partly shadowed by tall cypresses, it glowed red in the sunshine. The date is 1615; its basin is green with age, and from the constant drip, drip of the water.—KATHARINE S. MACQUOID, in "Pictures in Umbria."

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OREGON SHOWS ACTIVE INTEREST IN DRY RALLIES

Allied Campaigners Rebut Wet Arguments as to Law's Effects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore., Sept. 25—Answering the contention that the alleged crime wave in this country has been brought about by prohibition, Col. Raymond Robins of New York, internationally known social economist, presented the dry cause in a forceful manner at the second of the meetings sponsored here by the Allied Forces for Prohibition yesterday.

Colonel Robins placed the entire blame for the crime conditions on the World War, declaring that it is simply impossible to take the youth of a nation, hurl them into conflict that disregards human lives and property, and then not expect this attitude of ruthless destruction to carry over for a time at least into civil affairs.

Colonel Robins declared that every declaration of evil results from prohibition made by the wets can be matched by a proof of social good by the drys. He also pointed out that those who wish to repeal the dry acts—are in no genuine agreement as to what form of control of the liquor traffic should be substituted for prohibition.

The meeting at which Colonel Robins spoke brought out a capacity audience of more than 700. An enthusiastic response greeted his proposal that the United States "have honest enforcement for 10 years and then take stock and see what the actual results have been."

The United States is facing a real crisis which must be met with the organized forces for prohibition, it was declared by Miss Norma C. Brown, who also addressed the meeting. A plan which must be adopted throughout the country, calling for a rally of dry forces starting with the precincts and working through the counties and states, was outlined by Miss Brown.

Actual enrollment of Eugene residents in the society for the support of the Eighteenth Amendment was begun at the meeting and met with enthusiastic response.

The speakers were introduced by Dr. Arnold Bennett Hall, president of the University of Oregon.

American Youth Defended By Prohibition Spokesman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore., Sept. 25—The Allied Campaigners, speaking team for the Allied Forces for Prohibition, ended their campaign here with an address by the Rev. Dr. Daniel A. Poling, chairman of the group, in which he denied that prohibition had been responsible for corruption of youth.

"Stop slandering youth," warned Dr. Poling. "Let labor leaders, clergymen, senators and educators become constructive rather than destructive. Our boys and our girls need today not preachments or denunciation, but good examples."

Mr. Oliver W. Stewart, vice-chairman of the Allied Forces for Prohibition, forecast that long before the end of the coming campaign it will be demonstrated that no political party will dare to espouse the cause of the liquor traffic.

Organization of local groups to support the Eighteenth Amendment was effected.

Wet Campaign Fund Laid To Hope of Shifting Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore., Sept. 25—Prohibition is not responsible for the unemployment situation existing in the United States today, Mr. Robert C. Ropp, of the Allied Forces for Prohibition, declared in the opening address of a three-day campaign which started here yesterday.

Mr. Ropp refuted the general statement that prohibition has produced the gangster and racketeer and declared that if this country had never had an Eighteenth Amendment, the present crime wave would still exist, as it has grown out of a wholesale disregard for law.

"The fight against prohibition is being financed and led by a group of millionaires who are desirous of shifting a vast burden of taxes onto the shoulders of the working classes by restoring the traffic in beer," Mr. Grant M. Hudson, former Representative from Michigan, declared. "The board of directors of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment are individuals who direct the management of $40,000,000,000 and the employment of 3,000,000 persons.

"The association makes its appeal to millionaires on the basis that a tax of three cents on a glass of beer will enable the Federal Government to get rid of corporation taxes and the burdensome income tax. Here is the crass and selfish motive behind the propaganda aimed at prohibition," Mr. Hudson declared.

OLD BURMA SEEKS A NEW SPOT IN SUN

(Continued from Page 1)

jungle folk took to arms and turned against their rulers.

Buddhist pongyis (priests) supported the movement and encouraged the rebels, indicating to the people that their poverty was mainly traceable to the presence of British, Indians and Chinese, whose commercial activities in Burma had resulted in their possessing the major portion of Burma's wealth.

Had Monarchistic Tinge

For a time, indeed, it looked as though the Burmans intended restoring a monarchy which once existed in the country, although it is a fact that many who took part in the rebellion were driven to do so by reason of the economic plight in which they found themselves as a consequence of world conditions.

The capture of the chief leader of the rebellion did much to quell the rising; and the Government of India's policy in introducing ameliorative measures to offset the poverty of the peasants further allayed the anxieties of the people and revived faith in British intentions toward the country.

Considered political opinion in the country has mainly been concerned with the question of separation, and as a whole competent observers in the country contend that the Burmese favor the proposal. The Burmese Legislative Council has passed a resolution favoring the project, but the chief political parties are at variance as to the method of achieving it.

The important, vocal political groups in Burma are the Nationalist Peoples' Party, the Home Rule Party and the General Council of Burmese Associations. The first, headed by U Ba Pe, seeks immediate separation from India, with Dominion status as the ultimate goal of the country; the second, led by U Tharrawaddy Pu, wants Dominion status at once, and will agitate for it immediately if separation is granted and British control otherwise retained; U Chit Hlaing, president of the General Council of Burmese Associations, demands a fully independent Burma.

Has Leave to Withdraw

In India, the question arouses little interest among political groups, although the tariff policies of India will cut across Burmese political life should that country be severed from its relation with the other provinces of British India.

The Indian National Congress, the movement in which Mahatma Gandhi is the prime figure, has agreed to a policy of separation if Burma desires it, but qualifies its decision by indicating that Burma's separation shall not constitute a precedent for the separation of any other Indian province from the proposed federated India.

It is generally conceded here that separation will be granted and a form of Dominion status will be duly introduced, but the transition of Burma from being one of the provinces of British India making up a larger whole to the position of a self-contained, unitary state makes it probable that the future constitution of the country will fall into a special category.

It is not expected to follow exactly the provincial pattern planned for British India, nor combine, without modification, the central and provincial powers contemplated for India. At the same time, while detailed provisions introduced into India's constitution may not apply to Burma, the question of anything in the nature of a setback will not arise.

Once Burma is separated from India it will cease to be an area in which there is a distribution of powers—as at present—between the Government of India and the provincial government of Burma. What form of authority will in future wield the power now controlled by the Government of India is one of the chief problems facing the Burma Conference.

Nevertheless, although Burma's constitution will be worked out by a special conference of delegates with experience of the conditions and interests of the country, the future of Burma is so linked up with the future of India that the full Indian Round Table Conference will finally consider the proposals for the constitutions of both countries.

Akron Completes Second Flight

AKRON, Sept. 25 (AP)—The navy dirigible, Akron, completed its second trial flight last night, hooking up to her portable mooring mast after cruising in wide circles over the vicinity of Akron for three hours and 51 minutes.

The 785-foot aerial dreadnaught carried 109 persons, including high navy officials as observers, officers and crew and representatives of the Goodyear-Zeppelin Corporation builders.

The flight gave the air and ground crews opportunity to handle the Zeppelin in differing weather circumstances, last night being cool with a fairly strong breeze. The first flight was made in warm atmosphere and timed for a minimum of aerial disturbance.

AMONG THE RAILROADS

By FRANKLIN SNOW

CHILDREN up to the ages of 8 or 10 would be carried free by the railroads, if a plan to be discussed by the American Association of Ticket-Agents at its annual meeting in Chicago next month is adopted. The agents reason that a family with several children of more than 5 years of age but under 12, must pay half fare at present, and if this requirement were largely abolished, many parents would be disposed to travel by railroad, with resultant saving to the travelers, since the total cost would be less than running the family automobile, and with added revenues to the railroads. The plan has much to commend it.

Another new policy to be considered is that of selling one person a drawing-room or compartment for one railroad ticket. At present, in the East, individual use of either type of room requires two rail tickets; the West, two tickets are required for drawing-room, 1½ for compartment. At the same time, the fare for the single or double bedroom cars may be cut, as it now requires 1¼ of the railroad fare for exclusive use of such rooms. In view of the fact that there are 13 or 14 such rooms in a car, the railroads would get as much revenue from a car of this type as from a 12-section sleeper with only the lowers sold. The Pullman Company is known to favor the policy of only one rail ticket for single use of such rooms.

Chaise Longues in Sleepers

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway has recently added a piece of furniture in the nature of a "chaise longue" to the sleeping cars of its Sportsman, from Old Point Comfort-Richmond to Cleveland-Detroit. It is a high hassock, filling the space between opposite seats of a section and permitting a passenger to recline comfortably in daytime by spreading his feet out on this stool. Similar appurtenances have been used on Chicago-California trains.

Excursions Extended

The era of excursions by rail appears to have returned, after a lapse of nearly a score of years, with only occasional low-rate fares offered in the interim. Fares are now down to the lowest possible point and business is increasing as a result of these bargain rates. The Central Railroad of New Jersey, according to Col. Walter V. Shipley, passenger traffic manager, contemplates $1 round-trips from New York to Asbury Park during the next summer season as a result of the present round-trips at that fare which it is offering on Sundays.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is making the same rate, in addition to Philadelphia trips at $3 and Baltimore-Washington fares of $5. The Jersey Central also scheduled a $2 round-trip to Atlantic City on a Sunday and comparable rates to other points such as Mauch Chunk and Lake Hopatcong. Similar bargains have been offered by the New Haven and the Lackawanna Railroads. The New Haven is also selling five tickets between Boston and suburban points at rates of 2 cents a mile, good for bearer and persons with him.

Faster Schedules

The Southern Railway has expedited the times of the Royal Palm, from Jacksonville, Fla., to Cincinnati, Ohio, and the Ponce de Leon between the same points, and other adjustments were made in the local services between Atlanta and Macon, Ga. Copies of this newspaper are carried in the two above-mentioned trains in each direction.

Coincident with this, the Boston offices of the railroad were moved from 246 Washington Street to the Balcony Office No. 1, in the Unity Building, 185 Devonshire Street.

Newspapers on Trains

The Christian Science Monitor now is carried in the Southern States Special of the Seaboard Air Line (Birmingham Section) as well as the main train from Jacksonville to Washington-New York. The Birmingham train leaves at 1:40 p. m., arriving Washington the next noon and New York that evening.

In line with the policy of having an International Daily Newspaper on various foreign trains, similar arrangements are in process of consummation with the Central Railways of Argentina, this newspaper now being on trains in Australia, Mexico, South Africa, and Canada, in addition to American trains.

Fast British Train

The Canadian Pacific did not long enjoy the distinction of having the world's fastest train, as reported in this column recently, its Royal York having averaged 68.9 miles per hour for a run of 124 miles, near Montreal. The Great Western Railway of England reclaims the record, having cut its Cheltenham Flyer, Swindon-London, to a schedule of 67 minutes for a 77¼-mile run, making its average speed 69.18 miles per hour.

Air Cooling

Sleepers on the Alton Road from St. Louis to Chicago are now being precooled by the Baltimore & Ohio machines used at the Former city, since the B. & O. acquired the Alton. Ultimately, the Alton is expected to move into the Grand Central Station, in Chicago, with the parent company.

Of Interest to Travelers

The judgment of Mr. W. J. Black, passenger traffic manager of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, has been vindicated in the success of the three-fare plan inaugurated by him several months ago. The $40 day-coach fare and the $65 tourist sleeper fare filling the Chicago-Los Angeles trains of that railroad, it is reported, both these rates being substantially below the standard approximately $80 and the Sante Fe is extending the dates of these low fares to April 30, 1932.

The Great Northern-Western connection in California will be completed Nov. 2 and an official "spike-driving" will occur on that date at Bieber, Calif., participated in by Mr. Ralph Budd, president of the Great Northern; Mr. H. M. Adams, president, Western Pacific; and others. Freight service to San Francisco will commence at once and next spring, the Empire Builder train will operate through to that point, from Chicago. This, in turn, is the cause for a probable reduction in transcontinental "circle-tour" rates. Heretofore, an extra $18 has been charged to take in both California and the North Pacific Coast. Next year, that charge will be abandoned, the writer is confidentially informed.

GRAF ZEPPELIN OFF ON SIXTH OCEAN TRIP

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, Sept. 25 (AP)—The dirigible Graf Zeppelin started homeward for Friedrichshaven, Germany, early today on her sixth crossing of the South Atlantic.

She pulled away from the mooring mast at 3:15 G. M. T. (10:15 p. m. Thursday, E. S. T.) and was soon lost to sight. She arrived here last Sunday after a 70-hour trip from Friedrichshafen and discharged 10 passengers, freight and mail.

Need for Coöperative Action Realized

* * *

Laval Invitation Held Sign of Lesson Learned

* * *

Start of World Reconstruction Seen

* * *

(Continued from Page 1)

ernment was forced to do what it was formed not to do, namely to abandon the gold standard.

This is unquestionably a wise course. There should be no panic. The pound should naturally maintain itself, if not at the former level, at least not far below it. Personally I have watched at close quarters the collapse of the currencies of Austria and Germany and various central European countries and the position in these countries could in no way be compared to the present British position. England took steps to balance its budget. It increased taxation and reduced expenditure. Its trade, though hit by the world crisis is, when its banking, shipping and other services and its possessions abroad are taken into account, fundamentally sound.

Its chief fault is that, unlike other countries, it lent too freely in its efforts to assist the less-favored nations to recovery, and with money locked up abroad it is, as it were, "caught short." All that is needed is a readjustment of a comparatively minor character, but this readjustment could not be made without allowing more elasticity than exists under the gold standard. The present decision is then, wise, from the British viewpoint. It gives elbow room. It does not imply collapse.

Nevertheless, from the viewpoint of other countries, this revision of British finances may have unpleasant consequences. It is clear determined efforts will be made to exclude from England those foreign goods which are not necessaries. Indeed, any depreciation of the pound automatically raises the price of imported articles. This will seriously affect France, which in the first six months this year sold more than £20,000,000 worth of goods to England, against £14,000,000 worth of British goods exported to France. Last year the figures for the same period were higher, namely, nearly £30,000,000 of French goods against £18,500,000 of British goods.

France Will Lose Trade

Obviously France, already exporting less to Germany, will lose trade with England. There may even be recourse in England to tariffs and prohibitions. In addition to lowering of the pound in relation to other currencies, it means the cost of production likewise is lowered and England will be on better terms to compete in foreign markets.

It is also believed on the continent that the example of England must have an effect on Germany, Austria and Hungary and perhaps Italy. There may be inflation and depreciation in these and other countries. It will be impossible to resume payment of reparations and debts next year. Indeed it is highly probable the whole subject of international indebtedness will shortly have to be tackled in earnest for the first time, and the United States must be prepared for discussions which will go to the very roots of post-war difficulties.

President Hoover in inviting M. Laval certainly realizes the necessity of treating debts, financial and economic, and doubtless disarmament problems on a world scale. France holds the key jointly with the United States to all these problems. France cannot be ignored. France will not receive ultimatums from the United States as was proved by its attitude toward the Hoover plan and at the London conference.

France is conscious of its strength. It may be right or wrong but if something is asked from it, then it demands a respectful approach. Its viewpoint must be understood. It will not be bullied. From France, nothing can be obtained by intimidation or pressure. But by reason and by methods which increase France's prestige, much can be obtained in the common interest. M. Laval's visit, properly organized and handled, should mark the real beginning of world reconstruction.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Elsie Clifford Chapman, Seattle, Wash.
Myers G. Chapman, Seattle, Wash.
Gertrude P. Forrester, Pawtucket, R. I.
Ernestine M. Baiter, Pawtucket, R. I.
Mrs. William Gault, Geneva, Ohio.
Mrs. Laura Hqward, Geneva, Ohio.
Georgia Turner, Geneva, Ohio.
Hannah Matthes, Sandusky, Ohio.
Maude G. Walden, Concord, N. H.
Mrs. Martha Redans, Fort Worth, Texas.
C. F. Redans, Fort Worth, Texas.
Mrs. G. Vaughn Shedd, Newton Upper Falls, Mass.
Rev. G. Vaughn Shedd, Newton Upper Falls, Mass.
Mrs. Henriette G. Meinhardt, East St. Louis, Ill.
Mrs. Harry H. Meinhardt, East St. Louis, Ill.
Lawrence H. Krause, East St. Louis, Ill.
Mrs. Laura Krause, East St. Louis, Ill.
Mrs. Carl E. Steere, Oneonta, N. Y.
Mrs. Anna Yager, Oneonta, N. Y.
Mrs. Gladys Corman, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Pearl E. West, Savannah, Ga.
Frederick W. West, Savannah, Ga.
Mrs. Margaret M. Fowler, Oaaining, N. Y.
Mrs. Florence Evans, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs W. L. Cochrane, Maplewood, Mo.
Theodore D. Berman, Arverne, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Theodore D. Berman, Arvene, L. I., N. Y.
Janice Betty Berman, Arverne, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Betty Berman, Arverne, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Elsie Hoag, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mrs. Genevieve W. Cunningham, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Kate Buell Morey, Chicago, Ill.
Mary Price Hornby, Pawtucket, R. I.
Mrs. Elsie F. Corner, Elmer, N. J.
Mrs. Elizabeth B. Jackson, Providence, R. I.
Elden B. Ryan, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Mrs. M. F. Jackson, Middletown, N. Y.
Mrs. E. A. Francisco, Middletown, N. Y.
Earl A. Francisco, Middletown, N. Y.
Daimon Earl Francisco, Middletown, N. Y.
D. L. Lockwood, Ridgefield, Conn.
John L. Lawson, Gary, Ind.
Jules A. Reitz, Park Ridge, Ill.
E. A. Sweeney, Woodside, L. I., N. Y.

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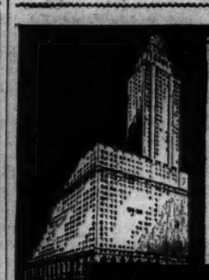
Chicago



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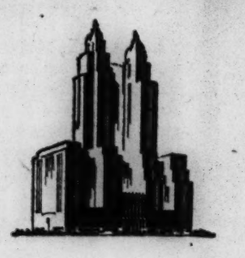

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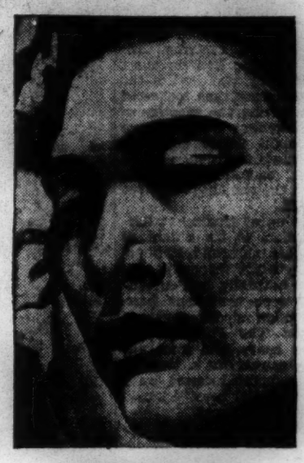

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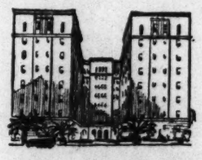

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WALL STREET PRICE TREND IS UNCERTAIN

Short-Sale Control Tightened—Final Hour Brings Advances

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—The stock market oscillated erratically today, with a brisk upturn occurring in the final hour. It was notable that several of the pivotal issues were supported on declines.

In the final hour, advances of 3 to 7 points appeared in U. S. Steel, American Telephone, American Smelting, Santa Fe, Norfolk & Western, American Can and Western Union.

The closing tone was strong. Sales were again around 3,000,000 shares.

While the stock exchange rescinded its complete ban on short sales after the first two days of the week, it at the same time requested daily reports giving the identity of short sellers, so that the governing committee might detect any bear raiding. Today's revision of the memorandum requesting the information will make the check-up even more thorough.

Tightening up of trading restrictions in London, to the extent of abandoning that market's traditional periodic settlements for daily cash transactions, naturally had an adverse effect upon sentiment here, although London stocks generally closed higher. The Paris Bourse, however, was heavy, and some uneasiness was caused for a time by an erroneous report received by a Wall Street financial news ticker of banking trouble in France.

The Federal Reserve Bank increased its rate on bankers' acceptances, to bring it in line with the higher open market rate which resulted yesterday from large foreign offerings. There was no further flurry of heavy offerings of acceptances, however.

The bond market declined irregularly today after pushing upward during the first hour.

Railroad and U. S. Government issues were generally higher for a time. Temporary gains of about 1 point were fairly common among the more speculative loans of the former group, although earnings reports for August compared unfavorably with last year.

Liberty and Treasury issues were generally higher, but trading in most of them was restricted. This upturn was presumably a reflection of the action of the American Legion Convention in voting against immediate cash settlement of insurance bonus certificates.

The trend in public utility, industrial and foreign issues was plainly downward after a brief period of steadiness. Unsettled conditions in foreign financial markets contributed to the slump in foreign obligations, which were somewhat more active than the utility and industrial groups.

United Kingdom 5½s of 1937, German 5½s of 1965, Italian 7s, San Paulo 7s of 1940 and Uruguayan 6s were all active, with losses ranging from 1 to several points.

Wide losses were scattered among all grades of industrial and public utility obligations. A significant comment on the state of the bond market appears in the record low total of $345,000 of new bond offerings this week, compared with $67,532,000 last week.

UNITED STATES GOLD REDUCED $180,000,000

NEW YORK, Sept.25 (AP)—The Federal Reserve Bank reported that $64,000,000 in gold has been set aside for foreign account. This makes a reduction in American monetary gold stock of approximately $180,000,000 this week.

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—The combined statement of the 12 Federal Reserve banks compares as follows (000 omitted):

	Sept. 23,'31	Sept. 16,'31
Total gold reserves	$3,327,433	$3,485,739
Gld hld ex agt F R nts	2,188,363	2,255,830
Total reserves held	3,491,546	3,647,800
Sec by U S gov obgtn	142,845	111,150
Other bills disctd	166,982	151,844
Bills bgt in open mkt	243,189	217,770
Total bills on hand	553,016	480,764
Total U S gov sec	737,985	742,458
F R nts in act circ	2,045,005	2,005,896
Memb bank—res acct	2,279,545	2,417,712
Ratio of tot res to dep and FR not liab cob	77.0%	78.4%

Ratio of total reserve to net deposit and federal reserve note liabilities combined for the 12 Federal Reserve banks and the entire system as of Sept. 23 compares with previous week and a year ago as follows:

	Sept.23, 1931	Sept.16, 1931	Sept.24, 1930	Bk rate
Boston	78.8%	79.2%	79.5%	2%
New York	78.9	79.6	86.9	1½
Philadelphia	76.6	77.4	86.8	3
Cleveland	76.7	78.3	83.8	2½
Richmond	61.3	63.7	72.1	3
Atlanta	71.8	74.3	74.7	3
Chicago	81.0	85.8	84.5	2½
St. Louis	71.7	74.5	70.8	2½
Minneapolis	71.4	71.2	68.0	3½
Kansas City	69.7	65.1	70.6	3
Dallas	62.9	58.9	60.1	3
San Francisco	79.5	78.9	84.6	2½
Total	77.0	78.4	82.0	

The statement of New York Federal Reserve Bank compares as follows (000 omitted):

	Sept. 23, 1931	Sept. 16, 1931
Gold held exclusively against F R notes	$494,341	$513,985
Total gold reserves	1,098,815	1,205,780
Total reserves	1,139,301	1,249,289
Total bills discounted	53,841	46,675
Bills bot in open mkt	90,243	96,305
Total U S Govt sec	235,705	234,548
Total bills and sec	387,029	386,318
Total resources	1,719,097	1,868,908
F R notes in actual circulation	389,702	388,115
Mem bank—res acct	973,941	1,093,461
Total deposits	1,055,279	1,180,626
Total liabilities	1,719,097	1,868,908

Statement of Federal Reserve Bank of Boston compares as follows (000 omitted):

	Sept. 23,'31	Sept. 16,'31
Total gold reserves	$216,671	$217,313
Gld hld ex ag F R nts	160,847	160,873
Total reserves	237,070	232,064
Sec by U S gov obgtns	3,518	3,122
Other bills disctd	4,392	4,150
Bills bgt in op mkt	17,106	14,440
Total bills on hand	25,016	21,712
F R nts in act circ	142,003	137,841
Memb bank—res acct	147,083	140,731

EXCHANGE SEAT AT $160,000

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP)—Arrangements were made today to sell a New York Stock Exchange seat at the lowest price since 1926. The seat was sold for $160,000, which compares with a price of $168,000 for the previous sale. In 1929 an exchange membership sold for $133,000, the low for the five-year period.

FRIDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 25	Last Sept. 24
14½	2¼		Abitibi Pow & P	100	3	3	3	3
82	9		Abitibi pf	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
104½	100	7	Abraham & S pf	100	103½	103½	103½	
23½	3	1.40	Adams Express	4700	9¾	8¾	9¼	8¾
33½	22½	3	Adams Millis	500	27½	26¾	27½	27
23½	11¾	1.40	Addressograph	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11½
109¾	64½	3	Air Reduction	13200	68½	64½	67½	68¼
20½	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau	4800	15¾	13¾	14½	15¼
12¾	3½	..	Alleghany Corp	4000	4½	3½	4½	3⅝
59½	8	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	400	10½	10	10½	10
55½	9¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	300	10	10	10	12
82¾	33½	6t	Allied Chem	19600	83	85½	90	89½
42¾	14½	2	Allis Chalmers	3400	17	14⅝	17	15½
23	14½	2	Amerada	400	15½	15	15½	15
62¾	20¾	3t	Am Bank Note	400	31	30¾	31	31½
66¼	54	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	60	60	60	60
44¼	11½	..	Am Beet Sugar	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
38	23¾	2.40	Am Brake S&F	400	24½	23¾	23¾	25
129¾	78	5t	Am Can	58100	82	77	79½	76½
38¾	9¾	1	Am Car & Fdry	300	11⅝	10⅝	11½	11¼
88	40	7	Am Car & F pf	130	45	45	45	47¼
48¾	35	3t	Am Chicle	400	36¼	36¼	34¾	35
21¼	6	.80	Am Colortype	1400	6½	6½	6½	6½
14½	5⅞	..	Am Com Alcohol	1300	6½	6¼	6½	6¼
16	5½	..	Am Encaustic T	100	5¾	5¼	5¼	5¼
33½	9	..	Am Enka	1100	11	11	11	11
51¾	14½	..	Am & For Pow	34100	18	13⅜	15	14¾
90	49½	6	Am && For Pw 6	200	53	53	53	56
79½	25	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	900	27½	25	26	27½
10¾	5¼	1	Am Hawaiian	300	6⅞	6¼	6¼	6¾
8	1	..	Am Hide & L	100	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2¼
30	10½	..	Am Hide & L pf	200	15	15	15	16¾
31⅜	12½	2	Am Ice	400	13½	12¼	12½	13½
26	6½	..	Am International	2400	8¾	7½	7⅝	7½
1½	½	..	Am La France	500	⅝	⅝	⅝	
84¾	65½	7	Am Loco pf	100	65¼	65¼	65¼	
22¾	5	..	Am Metal	1200	7	5¾	6⅝	5½
39½	5	..	Am Nat Gas pf	150	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅝
57¼	42½	3	Am News	110	44	43½	43½	43½
64⅛	18½	1	Am Power & Lt	13200	21	19⅛	19¾	19
102	75	6	Am P&L 6% pf	500	80⅜	80¾	80¾	81
85	58½	5	Am P&L pf sta	500	64¾	62	64¾	63
26½	7½	.60	Am Radiator	3500	9	8¾	9	8¾
12⅜	3¼	..	Am Republics	100	3½	3⅛	3½	4
66	30⅛	5	Am Safety Raz	2100	33	30½	32⅝	34
1⅝	⅜	..	Am Ship & Com	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	½
42	25	5	Am Shipbuilding	200	25	25	25	25
58½	19¾	2	Am Smelt & Ref	2900	27	22⅝	26½	22⅝
102¾	78	6	Am Smelt&R 2pf	100	74¾	74¾	74¾	
138½	99½	7	Am Smelt & R pf	200	100	99½	99½	100½
4½	⅜	..	Am Solvents & C	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
11½	1	..	Am Solvents pf	400	11½	11⅛	11⅜	11½
31½	9½	1	Am Steel Fdries	400	10¾	10	10	10
48¼	37	2½t	Am Stores	1300	37¾	37⅜	37¾	37¾
60	42	5	Am Sugar Ref	400	44	43½	43½	44½
201¾	135¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	59000	140½	133½	139⅞	136¼
80¾	31	3	Am Wat W&E	1900	32¼	30¼	32¼	31
107	86	6	Am Wat pf 6	200	86	86	86	
79	29	3	Am WW&E ct	400	29	25½	28	29
11⅞	5¼	..	Am Woolen	600	6¾	6¼	6¾	6½
40	20⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	9300	28⅜	24½	27	26
8¾	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	400	3½	3½	3½	3¾
43¼	15¼	..	Anaconda Cop	30100	16½	15¼	16⅛	15½
36	13	2.40	Anchor Cap	2700	15¾	15¾	15¾	16
19½	7	..	Andes Copper	500	7	7	7	
18	8	..	Archer Daniels	400	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
72	27	7	Armour Del pf	200	28	27	27	29
4½	1⅛	..	Armour Ill A	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2⅞	¾	..	Armour Ill B	300	¾	¾	¾	⅞
47	7	..	Armour Ill pf	400	8	7¾	8	7⅞
9	3⅝	..	Arnold Constable	200	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
28½	11¾	1	Art Metal Const	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	..
29⅝	12½	2½	Asso Dry Goods	1600	13¾	12⅝	13	13
203⅝	105	10	Atchison T & SF	6100	116¾	110	114½	109
120	70	7	Atl Coast Line	400	70	70	70	74
23⅝	11	1	Atl Refining	2500	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	11⅝
33¾	27½	4	Atlas Powder	100	29½	29½	29½	..
13½	5¼	1	Atlas Stores	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½
295½	101½	4t	Auburn Auto	8900	121¾	113	117	115½
2¾	¾	..	Austin Nichols	100	½	½	½	¾
6⅛	2¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	3100	3⅛	3	3	3

—B—

27⅞	8	..	Baldwin Loco	700	9¾	8⅝	8⅝	8⅞
104½	54½	7	Baldwin Loco pf	10	55	55	55	
87⅞	33	5	Balt & Ohio	10900	35⅝	33½	34¾	34
80½	50	4	Balt & Ohio pf	100	51	51	51	51
10	2½	..	Barker Bros	110	2½	2½	2½	
14½	5	..	Barnsdall A	2100	6	5½	6	5⅞
81	48	4	Beatrice Cream	700	49	48⅜	48⅝	
6½	1¾	..	Belding Hem	400	5½	5⅛	5¼	5½
25½	14⅞	..	Bendix Aviation	9300	17⅞	16¼	17¼	16⅝
46¼	29	2	Best & Co	1200	31¼	29¼	30½	30¾
70⅜	29¾	2	Bethlehem Steel	56900	34½	29¾	32½	33⅜
123⅞	90½	7	Beth Steel pf	400	93⅞	90½	92	95
29	8	1	Blaw Knox	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10
43	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	9500	28	24½	25¾	25¼
76½	43½	3t	Borden	1400	45¾	44½	45⅞	45
30⅞	11¼	1	Borg Warner	9700	14½	12	14¼	12⅝
32¾	8¼	1½	Briggs Mfg	400	10¼	9⅞	10	11
24½	10	2	Briggs & Strat	400	11¼	10⅛	11	11
5¼	1	..	Brockway	100	1	1	1	1
69⅜	39¾	4	Brooklyn Man T	2200	41	39½	41	39⅝
94¼	79¾	..	Brooklyn M T pf	200	80	78⅜	78⅜	79¾
129⅜	94	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	1500	97	98¼	97	95
45½	32¾	3	Brown Shoe	400	38¼	38	38	
15	4½	..	Brunswick Balke	400	5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
9½	3	..	Bruns Terminal	300	3½	3	3	3¾
2	1	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	1300	9¼	9	9½	9
13	4½	1	Budd Wheel	500	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
22	5	..	Bullard	100	6	6	6	6
15¾	6½	.80	Bulova Watch	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
32½	19½	1	Burroughs Add	1900	19½	19	19	19¾
31	17	2½	Bush Terminal	500	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	17¾
2¾	1⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	600	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	1⅝
20¾	7	..	Butterick	700	7	6¾	7	7
69¾	15½	..	Byers	4200	19¾	16¾	18¾	17¼

—C—

53	18½	2	Calif Packing	200	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¾
1¾	½	..	Callahan Z & L	100	½	½	½	½
16⅝	7⅝	1	Campbell Wy&C	600	8⅛	7½	7¾	8
43⅜	23½	..	Calumet & Ariz	500	26	25¾	26	25¾
11⅜	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	1400	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
45	17⅞	3	Canada Dry	900	18¼	17⅞	18¼	18½
45¾	14⅞	1¼	Canadian Pacific	5400	16⅞	15⅜	16½	16
25	17¾	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	
16	9	..	Capital Admin	800	9	7	7	9
131½	42½	..	Case Thresh	28300	46	42½	44½	43¾
52½	14¾	3	Caterpillar Trac	1100	15½	15	15½	15
16	4	..	Celanese Corp	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	6½
25¾	16	1½	Central Aguirre	400	17¾	17½	17¾	18½
8¼	2½	..	Century Ribbon	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
90	50	7	Century Rib pf	10	70	70	70	
30½	9⅞	1	Cerro de Pasco	8000	16½	12½	16	12⅜
23½	3¼	..	Checker Cab Mfg	200	5	4⅞	5	5
54½	21¾	3	Chesapeake Corp	1600	24½	22¾	23¼	22½
46½	24½	2½	Ches & Ohio	10000	31¼	27½	29¼	28¾
7⅞	3⅝	..	Chi & Gt West	200	4	4	4	4½
27½	15	..	Chi & Gt W pf	1900	19	16¾	19	17½
8⅞	3	..	Chi Mil & St P	5000	3¼	3⅛	3½	3¼
15⅜	4¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	8200	6	4⅞	5½	5½
45½	15	4	Chi & N western	1800	18	16⅞	17⅝	16½
15⅛	5	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	5	5	5	5⅝
35	15½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	200	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	16½
65½	20	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	2900	31½	29	31½	28⅞
101	50	7	Chi R I & P 7%	200	55	55	55	55
23	9	3	Chi Yellow Cab	40	9⅞	9	9	10⅝
12¾	10	..	Chickasha Cot O	300	10	9½	9½	
33¾	9⅞	..	Childs Company	400	11¾	11⅛	11¾	11½
38	12¼	1½	Chile Copper	3100	13¾	11½	13⅜	
28¾	12½	1	Chrysler	42900	14¾	13¾	14⅛	14⅜
37⅜	27	3.60t	City Ice & Fuel	500	30	28½	30	29⅞
90	70¼	6½	City Ice & F pf	200	75	75	75	75¾
149¾	100½	10	City Inv Co	100	101	100	100	
4⅜	1	..	City Stores	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	2
105	95	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	200	100½	100½	100½	
170	128	7.50	Coca Cola	20300	129	121¼	125	129½
53½	50½	3	Coca Cola A	700	52⅝	52½	52½	
50½	34	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	2900	33¼	30	32½	34
104¼	89½	.6	Colg-Palm-P pf	500	90	89½	90	94
10¼	7½	..	Colonial Bea Oil	1500	9½	9¼	9½	9
32¼	8¾	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	100	9⅜	9⅜	9⅝	9½
45⅝	19⅞	2t	Columbia Gas	32200	21⅜	20	20⅝	20⅝
111⅜	49⅝	5	Columbian Carb	8700	51	45½	49	50¼
16⅜	3½	.56	Columbia Graph	700	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	4½
23¼	11½	1	Comm Credit	600	12	11	11	12
92	76½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	100	85	84¾	85	85
35⅞	30	3	Comm Cred A	200	30	30	30	30
25½	21½	2	Comm Cred pf B	40	23	21½	21½	24
34	17½	2	Comm Inv Tr	3600	17½	16½	17½	17½
21½	9⅞	1	Comm Silvents	8300	12½	10⅛	11¼	10¾
12	4⅞	.40	Comwith & So	16100	5¾	5½	5⅝	5½
100⅜	77	6	Comwith &S 6pf	400	81⅞	79	79	82
34½	30	2	Conde Nast Pub	700	29½	29	29	29
14¾	6⅞	1	Congoleum Nairn	1000	12¾	11	12⅜	11⅛
15	3¾	..	Consol Film Ind	1500	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5⅜
18⅞	9⅜	2	Consol Film I pf	1200	10¼	10	10¼	10
109⅝	72	4	Consol Gas	32800	75½	71¾	73¼	72¼
107	101½	5	Consol Gas pf	1500	101	101¼	101⅛	102½
15⅞	10½	1	Consol Laundries	500	11	10½	11	11½
1¾	¼	..	Consol Textile	7000	⅝	½	⅝	½
8½	2½	..	Container A	600	2½	2½	2½	2½
30	5⅝	..	Cont Baking A	800	7½	6¾	6¾	6¾
3⅜	⅞	..	Cont Baking B	1000	1½	1	1⅛	1
77½	44⅞	8	Cont Baking pf	400	49½	49	49	49
62¾	38¾	2½	Cont Can	7700	39½	38⅛	38½	39⅞
16⅞	5¼	..	Cont Dal Fibre	500	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5½
51⅞	24	2.40	Cont Insurance	1300	25	23⅝	23⅝	25
4½	1⅛	..	Cont Motors	1000	1½	1⅜	1½	1½
12	5	..	Cont Oil	6600	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6⅞
12	1½	..	Cont Shares	500	2¼	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
86⅝	44½	3	Corn Products	8200	47	44	46⅞	45
18	4	..	Coty	1700	4⅜	4⅛	4½	4½
34½	20	2t	Cream of Wheat	900	21	21	21	21
19½	11¼	..	Cres Carpet	100	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	11¼
38¼	18¼	2.40	Crown Cork & S	300	19½	19	19¼	19¼
34⅞	28	2.70	Crown Cork pf	200	29	29	29	
6⅝	2	..	Crown Zellerback	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
63	30⅜	..	Crucible Steel	1900	33	32¼	32¼	33
106	60	7	Crucible Steel pf	100	67	62¾	62¾	68
5⅞	2½	..	Cuba Co	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	
5⅞	2½	..	Cuban Am Sug	200	2½	2½	2½	2¾
1½	⅛	..	Cuban Dom S	1000	⅛	⅛	⅛	
100	60	4	Curtis Publishing	600	60	59	59	61
5⅞	1⅞	..	Curtis-Wright	2600	3½	3	3¼	2½
8½	3	..	Curtis-Wright A	600	3	3	3	
112	90	7	Cushman 7%	50	90	88	88	100
107	85	8	Cushman 8%	40	86	85	86	86
41	12½	..	Cutler Hammer	200	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¾

—D—

23	5½	..	Davison Chem	1000	6½	5½	6	6¼
157¼	96	9	Del & Hudson	1700	106	100	104½	105
37	29½	3	Del Lack & W	1200	30½	29½	30	31¾
195	133¼	8	Detroit Edison	300	133	132¾	133	133¼
19¼	11	1.80	Devoe & Rey A	200	12½	12	12½	
23	14	1	Diamond Match	1000	16½	15¼	16½	15¼
28½	24⅜	1½	Diamond M pf	400	25	24⅞	24⅞	24⅝
24	14½	1.20	Dominion Stores	400	16¾	16⅜	16¾	16⅝
13½	8⅞	1	Dome Mines	2300	9¼	9	9	9¼
21¼	12½	1.25	Douglas Air	400	13¼	12½	12½	13¼
107	67⅜	4	Du Pont de Nem	40900	70⅜	66¼	68½	68
107½	102	5	Duquesne Lt pf	200	106	105	105	

—E—

185¾	112¼		Eastman Kodak	18700	115½	108½	113	113
21⅞	7¾	1.60	Eaton Axle & Spg	6200	9	7⅝	8¾	7¼
11⅞	3¼	..	Eitington Schild	200	5½	5½	5½	
89	38½	..	Eitington S pf	100	54	54	54	54½
74⅝	27	4	Elec Auto-Lite	4500	39¾	27½	29	29
4½	2	..	Elec Boat	600	2	2	2	2⅛
9⅝	2½	..	Elec & Mus Ind	5700	4¾	3⅞	4¼	4¾
80¾	23¼	1	Elec Pow & Lt	18700	25½	23½	24½	24¼
108⅛	85	7	Elec Pow & L pf	300	81	81	81	85
66	44	4	Elec Stor Battery	1700	51¾	34½	35⅛	35½
45⅝	30	4	Endicott Johnson	100	35	35	35	35
49	22	1.60	Engineers Pub S	100	25½	25½	25½	25
35⅝	25¼	2½	Equitable Off Bldg	200	28⅝	25⅝	26⅝	25⅞
39⅝	10¾	..	Erie RR	2800	14½	12⅜	14	13½
45½	16½	4	Erie RR 1pf	100	17	17	17	16½
12⅜	3½	..	Eureka Vacuum	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4¾
8⅝	3	..	Evans Auto Loan	100	3	3	3	
25	14½	1½	Exchange Buffet	50	14	14	14	14½

—F—

29¾	7		Fairbanks Morse	100	7¼	7¼	7¾	7⅞
109½	57½	7	Fairbanks M pf	10	65	65	65	
6½	2¾	..	Fashion Park	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	
27½	15½	.25	Fed Dept Stores	400	17½	17	17½	18
80	20		Fed Min & Sm	100	25	25	25	
30	11	1.20	Fed Water Serv	200	12¼	11⅜	12½	11½
56¾	25¾	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	1500	27½	26	27¾	26¼
104	85¼	8½	Filene's pf	100	94½	90¼	90¼	90½
21½	13	1	Firestone T&R	1300	15⅝	15	15	15⅝
68⅛	50	6	Firestone T&R pf	100	58¼	58	58	58½
63	41	2½	First Nat Stores	1600	48½	46¾	48	48½
⅝	¼	..	Fisk Rubber	300	⅝	½	½	⅝
3	1	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	100	⅝	½	½	⅝
102½	96½	6	Florsheim S pf	20	98½	95½	96½	
64½	13	3	Foster-Wheeler	2200	15½	13¾	15½	14

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 25	Last Sept. 24
37	18½	2½t	Fourth Nat Inv	500	21	19¾	20	21½
17½	3¾	..	Foundation	100	4	4	4	4½
31⅜	9¼	..	Fox Film A	5100	9½	9	9	9¼
93	67	7	Franklin Sim pf	40	69¾	69¼	69¼	70
43¼	17	3	Freeport Texas	5100	19	17	18¾	19

—G—

60	27½	5	Gamewell	10	29½	27½	27½	28½
2¾	2	..	Gardner Motor	200	½	½	½	
88	62½	6	Gen Am Inv pf xw	100	61½

SOME CLASSES OF LIVESTOCK MOVE HIGHER

Fat Cattle and Lambs Rise —Hog Prices Mixed, Steady to Easy

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 25—Fat cattle and lambs advanced unevenly this week on the Chicago market while hogs eased off to new levels, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Scarcity of choice finished cattle and lambs and fairly broad demand for them gave values a boost, while dullness characterized demand for hogs.

Good to choice steers scaling more than 1200 pounds, and yearlings weighing less than 1000 pounds, moved up 25 to 50 cents to attain a basis near the high time of the season. Long yearlings and light steers gained 25 cents, butcher stock held about steady, low cutters, and cutters advanced 25 cents, bulls gained 25 cents and vealers 50 cents.

Low qualified steers, mostly on the grassy order, as well as stockers and feeders, declined 25 cents and more, compared with a week ago. Medium-weight steers topped at $10.20, yearlings at $10.10, heavies at $9.90, 1654 pounders at $9.65, yearling heifers at $9.75, fat cows at $5.40, sausage bulls at $4.50 and vealers at $10. The bulk of fed steers and yearlings sold at $8 to $9.50, short feds and grassers at $4.50 to $8, grass beef cows at $3 to $4.50, low cutters and cutters at $2 to $2.75. The bulk of replacement steers sold at $4.50 to $5.75, with choice kinds at $6.25 to $7.

Heavy butcher hogs and packing sows held about steady for the week, but light and medium-weight butchers lost 15 to 35 cents during the week. Shipping demand continued narrow, but local buyers operated aggressively. The late top fell to $5.75, the lowest since 1908. At the close, the bulk of the 200 to 280-pound butchers sold at $5.50 to $5.65. Those weighing 290 to 380 sold at $4.50 to $5.50; 140 to 180 pounds at $5 to $5.35; pigs at $4.25 to $4.90, packing sows at $3.90 to $4.60, with smooth lightweights at $4.75 to $5.

Fat lambs wound up 25 to 75 cents higher, after slipping on early days of the week, while ewes held steady and feeding lambs dropped 25 cents. Good and choice native ewe and wether lambs bulked late at $5.75 to $6.50, a few making $6.75 Westerns brought $6 to $7, several going at $7.25. Native bucks sold at $4.75 to $5.50, and throwouts at $3.50 to $4.25. Fat ewes brought $1 to $2, solid mouthed range breeding ewes $3.25, and range feeding lambs mostly $5 to $5.40.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	2½%	1½%
Commercial paper	2½@3	2
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	1¼@1½	1¼@1½
Four to six months	1½@2	1½@2

	Today	Last previous
Bar silver in New York	31c	29⅛c
Bar silver in London	19½d	15¾d
Bar gold in London	114s 9d	103s 5d

Acceptance Market

30 days	1⅛@1¼
60 days	1⅛@1¼
90 days	1⅛@1¼
4 months	1⅛@1⅛
5 months	1⅛@1⅛
6 months	1⅛@1⅛

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3%	Bombay	8%
Boston	2	Budapest	9
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	8
Cleveland	2½	Copenhagen	6
Dallas	3	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3	Lisbon	7
Minneapolis	3½	London	6
New York	1½	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	3	Oslo	4
Richmond	3	Prague	6½
San Francisco	2½	Paris	2
St. Louis	2½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Sofia	9
Athens	8	Rome	5½
Berlin	8	Tokyo	5.11
Berne	2	Stockholm	6
Bucharest	8	Vienna	10
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations on foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
	Europe		
Demand	$3.74½	$3.89½	$4.8665
Cables	3.75	3.90	4.8665
France—franc	.0393¾	.0394	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1400	.1394	.139
Italy—lira	.0510	.0510	.0526
Germany—mark	.2200	.2300	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1410	.1406	.1407
Ce'ch'sla—crown	.0296½	.0196	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2050	.2360	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0251	.0251	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129¾	.0129¾	.193
Holland—florin	.4035	.4050	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1750	.1748	.1749
Norway—krone	.2100	.2360	.268
Poland—zloty	.1125	.1124	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0445	.0445	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059¾	.0059	.193
Spain—peseta	.0890	.0885	.193
Sweden—krona	.2550	.2360	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1940	.1960	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177	.0177	.193
	Far East		
Hong Kong—dol	.2425	.2425	*
Shanghai—tael	.3595	.3595	*
India—rupee	.3600	.3600	.3650
Japan—yen	.4925	.4925	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Str Stlments—dol	.5625	.5625	.5678
	South America		
Argentina—peso	.2593	.2593	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0550	.0550	.1196
Chile—peso	.1200	.1200	.12125
Colombia—peso	.9665	.9665	.9737
Peru—pound	.2800	.2800	.40
Uruguay—peso	.4200	.4200	1.0342
	North America		
Canada—dollar	.92¼	.92	1.00

*Par unsettled.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY

	1931	1930
Aug gross	$3,365,957	$4,685,439
Net oper inc	423,480	1,063,235
Eight mos' gross	27,083,091	35,240,005
Net oper inc	2,952,196	4,736,440

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

	1931	1930
Aug gross	$18,636,701	$22,893,059
Net op inc	2,574,769	4,906,858
8 mos gross	138,280,034	173,573,233
Net op inc	15,133,963	24,979,962

NORTHERN PACIFIC

	1931	1930
Aug gross	$5,620,924	$7,431,731
Net op inc	990,444	1,736,756
8 mos gross	41,855,415	51,953,820
Net op inc	2,507,744	5,904,362

WESTERN MARYLAND

	1931	1930
Aug gross	$1,245,610	$1,535,710
Net op inc	347,645	461,066
Sur aft chgs	69,288	184,948
8 mos gross	10,114,005	12,006,639
Net op inc	2,869,337	3,517,052
Surp aft chgs	656,652	1,315,127

TEXAS & PACIFIC

	1931	1930
August gross	$2,446,047	$3,020,142
Net oper inc	472,871	585,346
Surp aft chgs	151,343	249,615
8 mos gross	21,099,913	25,890,433
Net oper inc	4,090,936	4,688,588
Surp aft chgs	1,531,857	2,393,971

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	94½	94½
Alaska Gold Mine A	6	5¾
Alaska Gold Mine B	6	5¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	56	53½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	50	48
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	35⅛	33½
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	88	85
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	85½	83¼
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	85	84
Amer Inter 5½s '49	75¾	73¼
Amer Metals Co 5½s '36	90	89
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	14½	12½
Amer Smelting 5s '47	100	100
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103½	103
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	116	115
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106½	106
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	105¾	104½
Amer T&T 5s '65	105¾	103¾
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	108	107⅝
Amer Type Founders 6s '40	101	101
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	99⅞	99¾
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	92	92
Armour & Co 4½s '39	73¼	70
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	57	56
Associated Oil 6s '35	103	103
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	92	92
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	96¾	95¾
Atch T&SF 4s '09	98	98
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	106½	106
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	95	95
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	94	94
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	44	43
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	100	99⅞
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	100½	100
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	92½	92
Balt & O 4s Tol & C div '59	30	30
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	95	93¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	67	64
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	84½	83½
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	95¾	94½
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	104½	104½
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	97¾	97
Belding Hem 6s '36	99¼	99¼
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	107¼	107¼
Beh Ind Loan 6s '46	84	83
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	100	100
Boston & Maine 5s '55	88¾	88¾
Boston & Maine 5s '67	87	86½
Boston & Maine 4½s '61	83	83
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	106	106
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	92½	91¾
Bklyn Un Gas 6s	121¼	121¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	109½	109½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	104	104
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	86¼	86¼
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	18	18
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	89½	89
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	90	88
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	90	87
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	90¼	89
Can Nat Ry 4½ sf '56	91	88¼
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	91	88¼
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	94¾	92
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	93½	92½
Can North 4½s '35	95½	95½
Can North deb 6½s '46	105	101¼
Can North gen 7s '40	102	67
Can Pacific deb 4s	70	75
Can Pacific 4½s '46	76	79
Can Pacific 4½s '60	79	83½
Can Pacific 5s '54	87	102¼
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	102¼	105
Cen District Tel 5s	105	84½
Cen Found 6s	85	91¼
Cen Ill El & Gas 5s '61	91¼	91½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	92½	97
Cen Pacific 5s '60	97¾	102½
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	102½	47½
Certainteed 5½s '48	47½	79½
Ches Corp 5s '47	80	97½
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	97½	101
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	101½	88
Ches & O Big Sandy 4s '44	88	90
Chicago B & Q 4½s Ill div '49	90	98
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	98	103¾
Chicago Dist El Gen 6s	103¾	18¾
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	102⅞	55¼
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	56	81¾
Chicago M&StP 4½s C	82	12½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s adj 2000	14	38½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	41¼	69
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	69	68
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	55¼	70
Chicago & Nw 4½s C	70	76
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	76	103¾
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	103¾	82¾
Chicago R&P gen 4s '88	82¾	80½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s' 34	80½	71½
Chicago RI&P 4½s' 52	71½	57½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	57½	99
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	99	106
Chicago Un Sta 5½s B '63	106	111¼
Chicago Un Sta 5½s C '63	111¼	81
Chicago & W Indianaa 4s '52	81	59
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	81	59
Childs Co 5s '43	59	60
Chile Copper 5s' 47	60	94
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	95½	100
Cin Un Terminal 4½s 2020	100	41
Cin Gas & Elec 4½s '81	46	90½
Columbia Gas&E Co 5s deb '61	91	90
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	91¼	99¼
Com Credit Co 6s '34	99½	85½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	85½	106
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	106	100½
Con Gas 4½s' 51	100¾	25⅜
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	25⅜	104½
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	104½	105½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	106	46¼
Conainer Corp 6s '46	46	82
Crown Wil Paper 6s' 51	84	4
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	2	30
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	30	6
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	6	98¾
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	99	99½
Del Power & Lt 4½s '69	99½	97¾
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	93¼	101¼
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	101½	79½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	79½	33
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	33	100
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	100	83¼
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	84	85
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	85	101½
Dul & I Range 5s '37	101½	11¼
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	11¼	58
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	58	83
Erie RR gen 4s '96	83	56¾
Erie RR ref 5s '67	56¾	61
Erie RR gen lien	61	58½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	58½	96
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	96	86
Fed Metal 7s '34	86	30
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	30	11¾
Fla East Coast 5s '74	12	97½
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	97	102
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102¾	100
Gen Rlw 6s	100	177½
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	19	50
Goodrich 6s '45	50	88½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	88½	86
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	86	84
Gotham S Hos '36	84	96
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	98	103¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	103	84½
Green Bay & West B	8½	71½
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	71	101½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	102½	100
Gulf & Ship 5s	100	48
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	48	44
Hudson Coal 5s '62	45	66
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	66	68½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	69	101¼
Humble Oil 5½s '32	101¼	105¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105¾	56
Ill Central 4s '53	56	50
Ill Central 4¾s '66	55	90
Ill Central 6½s '36	90	50
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	50	55½
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s '63 A	55½	103
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	103	18
Ind Limestone 6s '41	18	85½
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	85½	52
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	54½	66½
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	66	60
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	63	61
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	61½	51
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	52	26¼
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	27½	71½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	72¼	74½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	74½	73
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	73	30
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	30	63¾
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	63¾	41
Int Paper 6s '55	41	46
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	48	51½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	51½	66
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	66	59
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	61½	69
Inv Eq Corp 5s A	69	104
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	104	103½
Kan City Pow & Lt 4½s B	103	103
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	92½	92½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	95½	95½
Kings Co El 6s '97	139	139
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	101¼	101
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	98	92
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	93	83¼
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	83¼	12¾
L'Autaro 6s '54	12¾	74½
Lehigh Pow (Pa) con 4½s 2003	74½	100½
Lehigh Val Harbor 5s '54	100½	91
Loew's Inc 6s '41	91	39
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	39	10¼
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	10¼	95½
L&N uni 4s '40	95½	97¼
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	97¼	43¼
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	43¼	84
Market St Ry gen 7s '40	84	101¼
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	101	100
Mil El Ry & Lt 4½s	99¾	100
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	100	43
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	43	81
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	81	61
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	61	83¾
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	83	46
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	46	66
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	66	68½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	68½	68
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	68	67½
Mo Pac 5s I '81	67½	54½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	54½	29
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	29	102¾
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	102¾	68¼
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	68¼	97
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	97	83½
Nat Steel 5s	84	106
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	106	101½
N E Pow & Lt 4½s '60	101½	40
N O T & M 4½s rcts '56	40	50
N O T& M 5½s '54	50	82¾
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	82¾	84¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	84¾	84½
NYC&HR 4½s N	84½	94½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	95	95
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	95	51
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	51	60
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	60	68
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	78	46
NY Edison 5s '44	105½	90¾
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	90¾	90¾
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	101	101
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	103½	101½
NY & N Jersey 5s '32	101½	

	High	Low
NY Railway inc 6s '65	2	1¾
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	4	4
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	103¾	103¾
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	104	103¾
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	104⅞	104⅞
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	87	87
Nlag Falls Pow 6s '32	100⅛	100⅛
Niag Share 5½s '50	81	80
Norf & W con 4s '96	94⅜	94⅜
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	33	33
North Am Co 5s '61	91¾	89½
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	93	92
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	100	99⅞
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	104½	104½
Nor Pac 4s reg	90¼	88¾
Nor Pacific pr lin 4s '97	90¾	90¾
Nof Pacific 5s C 2047	84	84
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	98	97
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103	101½
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106¼	106
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	101½	101½
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	87	87
Pac Coast 1st 5s '40	30	29½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	89½	89½
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	105½	105½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	101¾	101¾
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	29	29
Paramount Public 5½s '50	68	67½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	76	72
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	85	83
Penn Dixie Cement 6s' 41	50¼	50
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	79½	78½
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	92½	92
Penn Railroad 5s '64	100	100
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	105	104½
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s	94¾	93¾
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	104⅜	104½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	87½	87½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	96¼	96
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	96¼	95¼
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	62	61⅞
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	47½	47
Pitts Y 7s Ash 4s	95¼	95¼
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	103	103
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	78¼	77
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	103	102¼
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	43½	43½
Pub Svc E&G 4s	96¼	96¼
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	102¾	102
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	102½	102
Punta Sug 7s	5½	5½
Pure Oil 5½s' 37	80	80
Pure Oil 5½s '40	78	77
Purity Baking 5s '48	81¾	80
Read rfg 4½s A '97	93½	93½
Read rfg 4½s '97	93½	93½
Remington Arms sf 6s' 37	81	81
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	58	57
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	20¾	20¾
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	104¾	104¾
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	75¼	75¼
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	89½	89½
St Louis RM&Pac 5s '55	50½	49
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	51¾	50⅝
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	36	33
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	49	49
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	83	83
Seabd AL gold 4s st '50	15	15
Seabd AL adj 5s ct '49	2¼	2¼
Seabd AL con 6s '45	8½	8
Shell Pipe 5s '52	82⅞	82¾
Shell Union 5s '47	67	66¼
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	66¾	66½
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	45¾	44¾
Sinclair Cn Co col 6½s '38	85	83
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	88	88
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	100	100
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	97½	96½
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	59	59
Smith A O 6½s '33	101½	101½
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	105½	105
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	95	94⅞
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	80½	80½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	79½	78¼
Southern Pacific 4½s T	92	92
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	61¾	61¾
Southern Ry con 5s '94	100½	100½
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	88	88
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106½	106½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103½	102¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99⅝	99
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	105	105
Texas Corp 3s '44	89½	89½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	102½	102½
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	75	75
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	44¼	44¼
Third Ave 5s '37	99¾	99¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	30¼	29¼
Toledo Ed P 1st 5s '32	101	101
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	102½	102
Union El L & P 5½s '54	102⅜	102⅜
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	100½	100½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	97½	97
Union Pacific 4s '68	87	86½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	95½	95½
United Biscuit 6s '42	100½	100
United Ry St Louis 4s '34	54¾	54¾
US Rubber Co 5s '47	62	61
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	93	93
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	99⅞	99
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	49½	49
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	56	56
Vanadium 5s	65½	65½
Wabash RR 4½s '78	37	35¼
Walworth 6s '45	35½	35½
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	39¼	39¼
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	105½	105½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	37	37
Warren Bros 6s	60	60
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	108	108
Western Electric 5s '44	104¾	104¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	62¼	62
Western Union R E 4½s '50	97½	97
Western Union 5s '51	99	98½
Western Union col 5s '38	104	103
Western Union 5s '60	97½	97
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	102½	102½
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	99	98
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	87½	87
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	44½	44½
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 A	86¾	86¾
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 B	86¾	86½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Sep25	Last Sep24
3½s '47	101.24	101.24	101.24	102
1st 4¼s '47	102.23	102.17	102.17	102.23
4th 4¼s '38	104.16	104.12	104.14	104.12
US 3¾s '43 Mar.	101.16	101.6	101.8	...
US 3¾s '43 Jan.	101.16	101.12	101.14	...
US 3¾s '47	101.18	101.12	101.12	...
US 3¾s '56	104.15	104	104.3	104
US 3½s '49	100.10	100.6	100.6	100
US 4s '54	106.8	106.4	106.6	106
US 4¼s '52	110.8	110	110	109.28
US 3½s '55	99.8	99.2	99.2	99.3

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	41	40
Akershus 5s '63	74⅞	72½
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	17	17
Antioquia 2d 7s '57	17	17
Antioquia 7s A '45	21¾	20
Antioquia 7s B '45	20	20
Antioquia 7s C '45	20	20
Antioquia 7s D '45	21½	20
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	43	43
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	45½	45
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	46	45
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	46	46
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	46	45½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	46	45
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	46½	45½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	46½	45
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	45½	45½
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	45½	44
Australia 4½s '56	38	38
Australia 5s '55	42½	41
Australia 5s '57	45½	42
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	55	55
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	100	99⅞
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	33¼	33
Belgium (King) 6s '55	95½	94
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	94	94
Belgium (King) 7s '55	99	99
Belgium (King) 7s '56	96	93⅞
Berlin (City) 6s '58	30¼	30
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	41	41
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	40	38¼
Berlin Elec 6s '55	31	30½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	9¼	8½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	10	10
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	12	12
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	100	99½
Brazil (Cn El Ry) 7s '52	17	17
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	20	17
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	20	20
Brazil (US) 8s '41	27½	27
Bremen 7s '35	40	39
Budapest (City) 6s '62	30	36
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	21¾	21¾
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	21½	21½
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	38	38
Bulgaria 7s '67	23	20½
Bulgaria 7½s '68	37¾	37¾
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	25	24½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	95¾	95¾
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	84¾	84
Canada (Dom) '52	98¼	97½
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	24½	24½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	13	11½
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	15½	15
Chile (Bank) 6½s '42	25½	26½
Chile (Bank) 6s .62	13¾	12½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	15	15
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	18	18
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	16½	16½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	17	17
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	16½	16½
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MRS. VARE AND MISS HICKS WIN

Miss Enid Wilson, English Champion, Loses in Golf Semifinals

WILLIAMSVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 25 (AP)—Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare of Philadelphia won her way to the finals of the United States women's golf championship for the sixth time today at The Country Club of Buffalo by defeating Miss Virginia Van Wie of Chicago, 2 up.

Miss Helen L. Hicks, 20-year-old Long Island star, ended the championship hopes of Miss Enid Wilson, British title holder, by defeating her 2 and 1. She will meet Mrs. Vare in the 36-hole final tomorrow.

Miss Van Wie won the first hole after both Mrs. Vare's drive and her second shot found traps. The Chicago girl scored a 5 to a 6 for Mrs. Vare. Both hooked their drives on the second and were on in 3's. Miss Van Wie's first putt rimmed the cup and she lost to Mrs. Vare's birdie 4.

The defending champion also won the third hole to become 1 up.

Mrs. Vare sank a 25-foot putt for a birdie 4 to win the fourth hole and go 2 up.

The champion's drive was trapped on the fifth. She was on in 3 to 2 for Miss Van Wie. Both took two putts, Miss Van Wie winning with a 4. They both drove onto the 165-yard sixth green and Mrs. Vare took three putts from a distance of 15 feet to lose the hole and the match became all square.

On the seventh Miss Van Wie laid her third shot three feet short of the cup. She was down in 4 to become 1 up. Mrs. Vare was two feet short on her first putt.

Mrs. Vare's drive on the ninth hole struck a tree and glanced off into the rough. Miss Van Wie's drive was down the middle. The champion made a fine recovery shot and they were both on in 3.

Mrs. Vare dropped her second putt for a win and to square the match. The Chicago girl three-putted and took a 6 to go over par on any one hole for the first nine. Their cards:

Women's par, out	5	5	5	5	4	2	5	4	5—41
Mrs. Vare, out	7	4	4	4	5	4	5	3	5—41
Miss Van Wie, out	5	5	5	5	4	3	4	3	6—40

Mrs. Vare Wins Tenth

Mrs. Vare won the tenth hole to take the lead again after Miss Van Wie's second shot went into a trap. The eleventh hole also was won by Vare, who laid her third shot four feet from the cup and easily downed it for a birdie. Miss Van Wie got a 5.

They halved the 155-yard twelfth hole with par 3's. They also halved the thirteenth.

The five times champion three-putted from a distance of 15 feet to lose the fourteenth hole, and her lead was now only one hole. Miss Van Wie won with a 5.

Mrs. Vare won the fifteenth hole with a birdie 4 to go 2 up again. They halved the sixteenth. Miss Van Wie won the seventeenth. They were both on the green with their third's, and Miss Van Wie laid Mrs. Vare a dead stymie after her first putt, forcing the champion to take three putts and lose the hole.

Mrs. Vare's drive on the eighteenth struck a tree and bounced off, hitting a spectator. The ball, however, landed on the fairway. Miss Van Wie's third was in a trap and that of Mrs. Vare was 12 feet from the pin. Miss Van Wie got out of the trap and attempted a 25-foot putt which she missed by inches.

Third Victory for Defender

She then walked over to Mrs. Vare and congratulated her It was the third time Mrs. Vare has beaten Miss Van Wie in this event. Their cards:

Women's par, in	4	5	3	5	5	5	3	5	5—40
Mrs. Vare, in	4	4	3	6	6	4	4	6	4—41
Miss Van Wie, in	6	5	3	6	5	5	4	5	6—45

First Hole to Miss Hicks

Miss Wilson and Miss Hicks both hit long drives on the first hole but caught traps with their second shots. The English champion pitched 10 feet short of the cup and Miss Hicks was half that distance away. Miss Hicks rolled her ball in for a 4 to become 1 up.

On the second hole both again caught traps and were on the green with 3's. The Hewlett girl took three putts to two for Miss Wilson and the match was all square.

Playing a beautiful spoon shot eight feet from the third cup to be there in 2, Miss Hicks won that hole to become 1 up again.

Miss Wilson holed a 20-foot putt to capture the fourth hole with a birdie 4 and square the match again. They split the fifth hole, getting 4's. Each barely missed their first putts for birdies. They also halved the sixth.

They remained all square after playing the seventh, which they halved with 6's, one over par.

The Long Island girl won the eighth hole with a birdie 3 and almost had an eagle 2 when her putt hit the side of the cup and glanced off.

All Square at Ninth

Both were on the ninth in 3's, Miss Wilson within four feet of the cup and Miss Hicks a bit farther away. Miss Hicks missed her putt and Miss Wilson sank hers to win the hole and send them to the tenth all square. Their cards:

Miss Wilson out	5	5	5	4	4	6	4	4	4—41
Miss Hicks, out	4	6	4	5	4	4	6	3	5—41

Miss Wilson Wins Tenth

They played beautiful approach shots to the tenth green, Miss Hicks rimmed the cup with her first putt and Miss Wilson dropped hers for a birdie 3 to become 1 up.

Miss Hicks came back with a birdie 4 on the eleventh hole to win it and square the match.

Each drove to the 155-yard twelfth green and required three putts apiece to halve the hole. They also halved the thirteenth and fourteenth holes.

Miss Hicks went 1 up again by winning the fifteenth, where she made the green with her second shot. Miss Wilson put hers in the rough and Miss Hicks was on with her third. Both required two putts.

The Long Island girl placed her spoon shot 10 feet from the sixteenth hole and rolled in the putt for a birdie 2 to become 2 up.

Both had drives of more than 200 yards on the seventeenth and Miss Hicks trailed Miss Wilson's second shot by 20 yards. Miss Hicks played her third four feet past the cup and Miss Wilson was four feet from the pin. They halved the hole to give Miss Hicks a 2 and 1 victory. Their cards:

Miss Wilson, in	3	5	4	6	5	5	4	4
Miss Hicks, in	4	4	4	6	5	4	2	4

The quarterfinals Thursday were featured by the sparkling triumph of Miss Van Wie over her New Jersey rival, Miss Maureen Orcutt of Englewood, 2 and 1, but produced no upsets. Mrs. Vare, the five-times champion, easily disposed of Mrs. Leo G. Federman of New York, 5 and 4, while the British titleholder, Miss Wilson, scored over her countrywoman, Miss Marjorie Kerr, 4 and 3. Miss Hicks eliminated the last California contender, Mrs. Harry Pressler of San Gabriel, Calif., 4 and 3. The summary:

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Quarterfinal Round

Miss Virginia Van Wie, Beverly Country Club, Chicago, defeated Miss Maureen Orcutt, White Beeches Country Club, New Jersey, 2 and 1.

Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Leo G. Federman, Fresh Meadow Country Club, Flushing, Long Island, 5 and 4.

Miss Enid Wilson, England, defeated Miss Marjorie Kerr, England, 4 and 3.

Miss Helen L. Hicks, Inwood Country Club, Inwood, Long Island, N. Y., defeated Mrs. Harry Pressler, San Gabriel, Calif., 4 and 3.

Semifinal Round

Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Virginia Van Wie, Chicago, 2 up.

Miss Helen L. Hicks, Inwood Country Club, defeated Miss Enid Wilson, England, 2 and 1.

BOND NOW THREE-SPORT COACH

Rufus H. Bond '19 has been appointed freshman basketball and baseball coach for the coming college year, according to an announcement made by the Harvard Athletic Association this morning. As basketball coach he succeeds E. A. Wachter, who is varsity coach in that sport, and succeeds Claude A. Davidson as baseball coach. Bond had already been appointed head coach for the freshman football team.

ALEKHINE AND TARTAKOWER WIN

BLED, Jugoslavia, Sept. 25 (AP)—The twenty-fourth round of the International Chess Masters Tournament was played here yesterday and the winners were Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine, France, and Dr. Savielly Tartakower, Poland. Three games were drawn and two adjourned.

Times-at-Bat Mark For Lloyd Waner

By the Associated Press

Pittsburgh, Penna., Sept. 25

LLOYD WANER, brilliant little outfielder of the Pittsburgh Pirates, has broken another major league record—the third he has bettered in his brief career.

When Waner stepped up to the plate in the seventh inning of yesterday's game against the Phillies, it marked the 673d official time to his credit this year, one better than the previous record held by Rabbit Maranville of the Boston Braves. Maranville made that mark in 1922, when he was with the Pirates. Maranville took part in 155 games that season; Waner has played in 152.

Two other records Waner holds are the modern major league mark for singles in one season and he was the first to hit more than 200 safeties in his initial campaign in the majors. He made both marks in 1927, the year he came up.

OREGON LOOKS TO SOPHOMORES

Coach Clarence W. Spears Expects to Develop Good Eleven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore., Sept. 25—Facing one of the hardest schedules ever undertaken by a Lemon-Yellow football team, Dr. Clarence W. Spears, head coach at the University of Oregon, will be forced to construct a team consisting to a large extent of sophomores. However, the Oregon mentor believes that "the team this year will give a good account of itself in every game and should improve as the season progresses."

The greatest loss which the team encountered through graduation was Capt. J. W. Kitzmiller, '31. He was able to punt, pass and run with the ball and was the mainstay of the Oregon eleven through his three years of varsity competition.

Two all-Pacific Coast players, George Christensen '31 and Austin Colbert '31, also graduated, leaving gaping holes in the line. J. D. Donohue '31, M. E. Hall '31 and R. G. Bates '31 have also completed three years and will be sorely missed this season. The 1930 Oregon team was not strong in reserve strength and upon the shoulders of a group of sophomores will be thrust the burden of carrying on for Oregon.

Many Center Candidates

E. J. Forsta '33, who has been outstanding at center for the last two years, will be assisted by B. H. Hughes '34, and Charles Swanson '34. Hughes and Swanson have displayed exceptional early-season form and are expected to get into action in many of the coming games. Because of the rigorous schedule three centers are necessary to uphold this important assignment. Then, too, the Spears system of football play calls for a high percentage of power plays through the line and to meet this rugged type of game the pivot men must be exceptionally strong.

I. F. Schulz '32, captain of the 1931 eleven, will be depended upon to play his usual capable game at right guard. Schulz has played two seasons in this position, becoming stronger each year, and is expected to have the best season of his career. The other guard position has no outstanding candidate but will be hotly contested for by several men. Kenneth Wilson '33 is strong and fast and could easily handle the difficult guard position. R. C. Fury '34, was an outstanding guard on last year's freshman team and is being used frequently in that place this fall. H. M. Heyden '32 a reserve last season, is making a strong bid this year. Glenn Bessonette is another sophomore who is tremendously strong and rugged and will probably be used in the coming season.

B. R. Cuppoletti '33, on the 1930 reserve list, will have a head start on his sophomore rivals for the guard position. R. D. Morgan '34, played guard on the freshman team last season and was moved to the fullback position during spring practice, but this fall has been returned to strengthen the line again. Maurice O'Brien '34, is showing excellent early-season form and is another bright guard prospect. O'Brien couples bigness with exceptional speed and needs only a little polishing on his offensive tactics to become splendid material.

Needs Powerful Tackles

Along with the center and guards, the tackles under Dr. Spears' type of football come in for strenuous work. E. W. Morgan '33 starred as a sophomore last year and is almost certain to handle one of the tackle posts this fall. P. O. Pope '33 is a brilliant prospect for the tackle position as he is easily mastering the intricacies of tackle play. E. G. Nilsson '34 played regularly on last year's freshmen team and stands out as a good prospect for the varsity eleven. He has mastered the defensive part of tackle play with its difficulties of "floating" back to guard the flat zone for short passes and has only to learn the offensive part to be a regular in the squad.

L. S. Wingard '33, a 1930 reserve, has a slight advantage over his sophomore rivals and will probably be called upon this fall. H. W. Clark '34 is a good prospect. C. L. Westenhiser '34 has shown good form and will probably play at least part of the time in the coming games. E. G. Rae '33, although not too large, is very fast and will furnish plenty of competition to the other tackle candidates.

The end positions are the strongest part of the Oregon eleven this fall, as two experienced men are on hand for these important posts. S. G. Fletcher '32 will play his last season for the Lemon-Yellow, and much is expected from him. Fletcher has ideal hands for a pass receiver, and is capable of catching them from almost impossible positions. O. R. Bailey '33 was a brilliant end last season, and was especially adept at breaking up end runs started for his side of the line. M. E. Thompson '33 filled in as a reserve last year, and can easily handle that duty again this season. W. J. Bowerman '33 was a reserve center last year, but has been shifted to strengthen the end of the line. Bowerman is almost on a par with Fletcher at receiving passes, and equals Bailey at diagnosing offensive plays. He is pressing both veterans to the utmost. L. E. Winter '33 shows promise and will add to the reserve strength. C. W. Wishard '34 played a slashing type of end for last year's freshmen team and with a little more coaching will become a capable wingman. Mason McCoy '34 is light in weight, but makes up for this handicap with his speed. C. I. Wheat '33, Charles Thomas '34 and A. C. Edwards '32 will lend additional strength.

Quarterback for Blocking

The quarterback under Dr. Spears does not act as the signal caller for the team, but is used as a blocking back and to lead the interference on plays through the line and around the end. H. I. Bobbitt '34, handled this assignment for the freshman team last year and is outstanding for the varsity. Orville Beard '34, is giving Bobbitt a hard race for the position and may overtake him in the coming season. Wm. Parke Jr., '32 will play his last season for the Oregon team.

Coach Spears will depend mostly on sophomores to fill his halfback positions. M. V. Temple '34, is a bright prospect to fill the place left by Captain Kitzmiller. Romey DePittard '34, gained his experience on last year's freshman team and is showing outstanding ability in his bid for a regular varsity berth. D. A. Watts '33, was able to play only a part of last season as he was forced to the sidelines through an injury. L. K. Gee '34 is displaying remarkable form and is almost certain to play in many of the coming games.

R. R. Kelly is one of the fastest players on the squad and is outstanding for his ability to run a broken field. However, he is slightly weak on defense and must overcome this before he can be assured of a regular place in the backfield. Joseph Lillard '34 is a triple threat man and couples pass receiving with his ability to punt, pass and run. Lillard is also outstanding on defense and is almost certain to play a regular position in the backfield. Roy Bacharach '33 is another dependable back. W. R. Laurance '33 has shown improvement this year and will strengthen the team in a reserve capacity. Sam Rotenberg '33 is able to advance the ball consistently and will probably be used this fall. P. H. Starr '33 couples speed and shiftiness and will be a splendid reserve back. Joseph Staniford '34 and William Merrick '34 are showing up well in practice, but both need seasoning. C. M. Hoag '32 will don his uniform for Oregon for the last time this year and will endeavor to play as a regular.

The power for the Spears' system springs mainly from its fullbacks and several candidates are striving for this difficult position. Michael Mikulak '34 played end on last year's freshman team, but was so rugged and strong that Dr. Spears changed him over into the fullback post. Mikulak is gaining ability with every practice session, and will be depended upon. E. B. Moeller '32 is playing his last year and will be a capable reserve. F. R. Kennedy '34 had experience on the freshman team as a fullback and has bright prospects for this season on the varsity. J. C. Rushlow '33 and O. F. Shepherdson '34 will be steady reserves for the post. Oregon's schedule follows:

Oct. 3—Idaho at Portland, Ore.; 10—Washington at Seattle; 17—South California at Los Angeles; 24—North Dakota at Grand Forks; 31—New York at New York.

Nov. 14—Oregon State; 21—University of California at Los Angeles; 26—St. Mary's at San Francisco.

An Eastern Gridiron Star

Wide World

CAPT. RALPH A. HEWITT '32
Columbia University Football Team.

Harmsworth Rule Changes Proposed

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—Charles F. Chapman of New York has called for a new deal in the regulations governing competition for the Harmsworth speedboat trophy.

A member of the Harmsworth international commission, Chapman attacked the present rules on the grounds that they were antiquated and at the same time proposed four major changes in the regulations.

Chapman would provide for a paced start, the boats to approach the starting line abreast and at least 300 feet apart; lengthen the course from five to ten miles; provide that it be laid in open but protected water to permit of straight runs of at least three miles between turning buoys, and limit each competing nation to one boat.

Such rules, he maintained, would have prevented the recent fiasco at Detroit when Gar Wood and Kaye Don crossed the starting line ahead of time and were disqualified. Don's boat later capsized as it attempted to make the first turn.

Chapman's recommendations which he believes would provide for a truer test of speed and a safer one for the contestants, will be presented formally to the international commission when it meets in England shortly. Both Wood and Don have been informed of the proposal changes and have approved them in their major phases, Chapman said.

College Football Starts Tomorrow

The first real introduction of 1931 eastern college football will start Saturday when all excepting five of the leading elevens open their campaigns. Some of the eastern elevens have already made their début, and five leaders which open their schedules a week from Saturday are Harvard, Yale, Princeton, United States Naval Academy and University of Pennsylvania.

The leaders to start this week are Dartmouth, Carnegie Tech, Syracuse, Penn State, Pittsburgh, Brown, Holy Cross, U. S. Military Academy, Colgate, Cornell, Fordham, New York University and Columbia. Of this array to try out their systems, some new and some old, not one should have serious opposition unless its own offense fails to run smoothly.

The Big Green eleven will entertain its usual early season opponent, Norwich, at Hanover, N. H., and last year the Indians ran up a record score between the two of 79 to 0. The size of the score this year depends largely upon how well the Dartmouth line functions. Last year Cornell trounced Clarkson, 66 to 0, and Ithaca is likely to see another high-scoring rampage Saturday, for the Red and White is reputed to be in for a great year.

New York City will harbor three games, with Columbia, minus its coach, Lou Little, playing Middlebury at Baker Field, New York University using Hobart for experience at the Polo Grounds, and Fordham trying its practically new team against the Thiel eleven at Fordham Field.

Colgate has a balanced opening schedule with four easy home games, starting with Niagara at Hamilton. Colgate lost only one game last year, to Michigan State, and Coach Andy Kerr has a well-groomed squad for this year. Vic Hanson's Syracuse team will meet St. Lawrence at Syracuse. This is his second year with the Orange and Black and prospects look pretty good.

West Point starts with an intersectional game, entertaining Ohio Northern at the Miche Stadium. Brown will try conclusions with a Maine team, Colby. Pittsburgh, like the Cadets, opens with an intersectional game, playing host to Miami University, while Carnegie Tech will travel for its first affair to Buffalo to face the University of Buffalo.

Some of the other leaders to play are Holy Cross against St. Bonaventure at Worcester, Mass.; Penn State with Waynesburg at State College, Penna.; Boston College vs. Catholic University at Boston; Georgetown vs. Lebanon Valley at Washington, and Washington and Jefferson vs. West Virginia Wesleyan at Washington, Penna.

The "Little Three" members, Williams, Amherst and Wesleyan, play Boston University, Connecticut Aggies and Rochester respectively, the first two playing at home. Lehigh, Rutgers and Lafayette also open with Ursinus, Providence and Baltimore College, respectively. Other New England elevens to play are Vermont vs. Union, Springfield vs. R. P. I., New Hampshire vs. Lowell Textile, Mass. Aggies vs. Cooper Union, and Maine vs. Rhode Island State.

ROBINS LOSE TWICE BEFORE 44,119 FANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 25—Close to $50,000 was contributed to Mayor James J. Walker's fund for the relief of the unemployed of this city on Thursday, when the Yankees, Giants and Robins took part in a double-header at the Polo Grounds. The exact amount was $48,135, paid by 44,119 spectators. Adding this sum to the proceeds of Sept. 9, when the Yankees played the Giants, the total contribution of New York's baseball fans to the cause of unemployment relief is $107,777.50.

The Giants, behind Bill Walker, defeated the Robins in the first game by the score of 3 to 1. Each club made only five hits, Moore and Day pitching for the losers. A home run by Johnny Vergez, young New York third baseman, which came in the seventh inning with a man on base, gave the McGrawmen their margin of victory. The Yankees also defeated the Robins, in the second game, with Ed Wells delivering steady ball in the pinches. The score was 5 to 1. The Yanks hit the ball hard, totaling 14 safeties. Lary Dickey and Gehrig hit homers for the winners.

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Giants	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	X—	3	5	1
Robins	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—	1	5	1

Batteries—Walker and O'Farrell; Moore, Day and Lombardi. Losing pitcher—Moore. Umpires—Van Grafian, Klem, Dinneen and Stark. Time—1h. 30m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Yankees	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	—	5	14	2
Robins	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—	1	7	2

Batteries—Wells and Dickey; Heimach, Shaute, Day and Lopes. Losing pitcher—Heimach. Umpires—Klem, Dinneen, Stark and Van Grafian. Time—1h. 43m.

COLUMBIA FAR AHEAD OF 1930

Lions Respond to Little's Coaching—Sophomores Proving a Help

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 25—The Columbia University football team, starting its second year under the coaching of Lou Little, is already far ahead of its practice schedule as measured a year ago. Though it has until Saturday before the opening game against Middlebury College, the team is already so far advanced as to permit the development of many of the plays which will be the chief reliance of the Morningside eleven in its big games.

It is the presence and enthusiastic response to the methods of Little by a sophomore group, including not only the team of 1930, but also several new stars which have developed this season for the first time, which has lifted the play to such a high point. Little is actually able to give his second-string players considerable practice, to fit into the play in case of needed changes.

Two of the sophomores have become especially prominent during the past week and are now regarded as practically certain of places on the first list. Both are Roxbury school graduates. Chief of these is Anthony Matal Jr. '34, a big and powerful end from Lawrence, Mass., who has come forward so fast that he is now the leading selection to receive forward passes, as well as listed for a defense end. Joseph A. Linehan '34, also of Lawrence, as one of the backs, is proving a tower of strength, too, while Giacomo C. Migliore '34, from Buffalo, is filling in well at guard, though Little is giving him comparatively less work at the present time, while developing other candidates for the guards. It is likely, however, that he will be made use of when the schedule gets under way.

Captain Hewitt Is Star

Capt. Ralph A. Hewitt '32, the outstanding player of the team, is quarterback. He is also regarded as the best forward passer and will kick many of the punts and tries for goal. Another veteran on whom Little expects to rely is William M. McDuffee '32, center, though there are two other candidates for the position ready to fill in in case of need, and the coach is giving them considerable attention also. In fact, practically every line position is open to some extent, though there are outstanding candidates for each.

But it is in the backfield positions that the real wealth of material coming forward has relieved so many of the apprehensions of the coaching and managing staff. Hewitt, Manuel Rivero '33, Cuban star; J. Donald Mosser '32, Jay J. Hodupp '33, Edward B. Hall '32, Harold Wolkind '33, and the latest addition to the squad, Lawrence J. Cadogan '33, who failed to appear until last week, are the veterans, while in addition to Linehan, the freshmen team representatives advancing are Otto M. Schwartz '34, a fullback; Clifford E. Montgomery '34, assisting at quarterback, and developing well as a punter, and Newell G. Wilder '34, also a good thrower of forward passes.

Another recent arrival is Macrae Sykes '33, the former swimming star, who is filling in at tackle, and also being tried out for kicking, according to the latest plans of Little.

Ends Major Problem

With forward passing and kicking the chief studies, it is natural that the selection of the ends should be one of the major problems of the coaches, and the development of Matal is therefore of importance. He is now at left end, with the other place being contested between Robert S. Lippoth '33, Stuart C. Van Voorhees '32, and Edward H. Edling '32, with Walter F. Salvo '32, also a veteran of last year, and three sophomores, Roger W. H. Leadbeter '34, who was the best before the arrival of Matal, Owen W. McDowell '34, and Lavern F. Rodman '34, also a possibility for tackle, close on the heels of the veterans, and being given plenty of opportunity to develop.

The veteran George T. Sherwood '33, and a new development, T. D. Parrack '34 of Kiskiminitas, from Wilkinsburg, Penna., are the leading candidates for tackle, but August F. Banko '32, Sykes, and Joseph S. Palenchar '34, a big youth from Nanticoke, Penna., are also in constant use. Three more sophomores, Robert Y. Phillips '34, Ralph W. Dudley '34, and William E. Firth '34, a newcomer this week, are also available if needed.

Edward Weinstock '32, the veteran guard, has been compelled to drop out of active play for the present, but is expected back in time for the big games of the season. In his absence, another pair of sophomores, Migliore and Stephen A. Dzamba '34, are alternating, with the former slightly more advanced but being given less work in consequence. The other place finds Stephen J. Grenda '33 and Frank Nobiletti '32, both veterans of last year, contesting for the place with another sophomore, James T. Dodge '34, another new addition to the squad this week, while Robert H. Wuerz '34 and John J. Ryan '33 are also possibilities.

Ciampa Rangy Center

Backing up McDuffee at center, and playing on the second team, is Albert Edward Ciampa '34, who is rounding into form as a high ranging attacking center, while others available include another pair of newcomers, Donald McLaughlin '34, and Herbert W. Thompson '34.

With Hewitt a fixture at quarterback, Montgomery is next on the pivot and signal position, with another veteran, Hall, also ready for use. But as far as settling positions for the balance of the backfield, that will not be definitely decided until well into the season, according to Little and his assistant coaches. Rivero and Schwartz are now indulging in only light practice, resting up from early difficulties, when they were the leading candidates for half and full with Linehan, and now the latter, has Hodupp and Mosser as his associates in support of Hewitt. Cadogan also a late arrival, Wilder and Wolkind, are the others on the squad.

A similar schedule to last year, with Dartmouth, Cornell, Brown and Syracuse the main opponents, will start off with Middlebury Saturday and the season ends against Syracuse Nov. 21. Dartmouth and Syracuse will be visitors here at Baker Field, while Wesleyan, Cornell and Brown will be played at their home fields. The complete list is as follows.

Sept. 26—Middlebury at New York; Oct. 3—Union at New York; 10—Wesleyan at Middletown, Conn.; 17—Dartmouth at New York; 24—Williams at New York; 31—Cornell at Ithaca. Nov. 7—University of Virginia at New York; 14—Brown at Providence; 21—Syracuse at New York.

Boston Victim Of Bob Grove's 31st

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	106	44	.707
Washington	92	58	.613
New York	90	59	.604
Cleveland	76	76	.500
Boston	61	89	.407
Detroit	61	91	.401
St. Louis	60	90	.400
Chicago	55	94	.369

RESULTS SEPT. 24

Philadelphia 9, Boston 4.
Cleveland 6, Detroit 4.

Holding the Boston Red Sox to five hits, Bob "Lefty" Grove won his thirty-first American League victory of the season on Thursday for the Philadelphia Athletics by the score of 9 to 4. The champions have now won 106 games this year. Despite the defeat, the Red Sox remained in fifth place. Cleveland triumphed over Detroit in the only other game scheduled for the day, 6 and 4.

The only time that Grove experienced any trouble at all with the Red Sox was in the ninth inning. The Boston club scored one run in the second inning, to take the lead, but this advantage was wiped out by the champions in the third. Then in the ninth, the Sox rallied for three runs, but Grove retired the side in time. Wilcy Moore, veteran right-hander, pitched for Boston and was hit hard at times. The A's connected with 12 hits, including three doubles. Haas and Cochrane each made three hits for the winners. Dykes hit two dcubles. Otis Miller did the best against Grove, for he had a double and triple.

Oral Hildebrand, a young rookie right-hander, defeated the veteran Earl Whitehill in Cleveland. The Indians scored four runs in the first inning before Whitehill settled down. The Tigers touched Hildebrand for one run in the first and then tied up the game with three in the sixth. The winners got to Whitehill again in the seventh and eighth, however, and put across the winning runs. Kamm's four hits, one a double, helped the Indians win. Hodapp batted in one run and scored another with a double and single. Stone and Alexander each made two hits for the Tigers.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	2	1	1	3	0	2	x—	9	12	1
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3—	4	5	3

Batteries—Grove and Cochrane; Moore and Connolly. Umpires—McGowan, Nallin and Owens. Time—1h. 22m.

AT CLEVELAND

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	x—	6	13	1
Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0—	4	8	0

Batteries—Hildebrand and Sewell; Whitehill and Desautels. Umpires—Ormsby and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 45m.

ELLIOTT WINS HIS NINETEENTH GAME

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	98	53	.649
New York	87	64	.576
Chicago	82	70	.539
Brooklyn	78	73	.517
Pittsburgh	75	77	.493
Philadelphia	65	87	.428
Boston	63	89	.414
Cincinnati	58	93	.384

RESULT SEPT. 24

Philadelphia 5, Pittsburgh 1.

Jim Elliott, veteran Philadelphia left-hander, handed the Pittsburgh Pirates a defeat in their final home game of the season, 5 to 1, and received credit for his nineteenth victory of the year. It gave the Phillies the series, two games to one. The other National League clubs were not scheduled to play on Thursday.

AT PITTSBURGH

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0—	5	8	1
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—	1	5	0

Batteries—Elliott and Davis; French, Osborn and Finney. Losing pitcher—French. Umpires—Barr, Pfirman and Quigley. Time—1h. 23m.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL RESULT

Furman 26, Newberry 0.

Vines Wins From Mangin on Coast

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 25 (AP)—Playing in form true to his numerous titles, H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., 19-year-old University of Southern California student, won his way with three other favorites into the semifinals of the Pacific Southwest Men's singles tennis championship yesterday.

The national singles champion and title defender defeated Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., 3—6, 6—3, 6—4.

It was a good day for the ranking stars after Wednesday's numerous reversals. George M. Lott Jr., the veteran Philadelphian, brought Lester R. Stoefen's victorious spurt to a sudden end by setting down the Los Angeles youth, 6—2, 7—5. Keith E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara, who also figured in the upsets of a day ago, fell before the rushing game of Frederick J. Perry, English Davis Cup player, 9—7, 6—3.

It was up to Perry to keep the name of Britain in the tournament, for his partner, George P. Hughes, was unable to cope with the surprisingly treacherous service of John W. Van Ryn, Los Angeles, listed No. 3, and was conquered in the easiest fashion of the round, 6—2, 6—2.

Van Ryn will meet Vines in the semifinals while Perry clashes with Lott.

One of Vines' three championship chances was lost in yesterday's semifinals mixed doubles shuffle. He and Miss Helen Marlowe, trojan co-ed from Los Angeles, were beaten by Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, Oakland, and Lott, the favorites, 7—5, 6—3.

At the same time Mr. and Mrs. Van Ryn were eliminated by Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, and Miss Edith A. Cross, San Francisco, 6—3, 6—1.

The defending champion dropped from the women's singles yesterday when Mrs. Van Ryn defeated Mrs. Ethel Burkhardt Arnold, Los Angeles, 3—6, 6—3, 10—8.

As a result Mrs. Van Ryn plays Mrs. Harper, No. 1, ranking player of the nation in the semifinals, for the Oakland left-hander trounced Miss Dorothy Workman, El Monte, 6—0, 6—0.

In the other bracket, Miss Cross defeated Miss Gladys Patz, Los Angeles, 3—6, 6—3, 6—0, earning the right to play Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, who defeated Miss Caroline Babcock, Los Angeles, 7—5, 7—5.

The women's doubles also advanced to the semifinals, with Miss Cruickshank and Mrs. Van Ryn defeating Miss Dorothy Roberts and Miss Bea Bumiller, Los Angeles, 6—1, 6—0; Miss Patz and Mrs. Gerald Bartosh, Los Angeles, winning from Miss Jane Sharp and Miss Bonnie Miller, Pasadena, 7—5, 6—4; Mrs. Harper and Miss Cross defeating Miss Ruby Bishop and Miss Babcock, 9—7, 6—1, and Miss Workman and Miss Elizabeth Dieke, Pasadena, overwhelming Mrs. W. E. Willbourn and her daughter, Miss Willa, 6—1, 6—0.

SIDELINES

HARVARD'S William Barry Wood Jr., football captain and quarterback, also a baseball, hockey and tennis player, besides being a brilliant scholar, will meet an athlete of like qualities when entertaining the University of Texas Longhorns in the Stadium Oct. 24 in Wilson Homer Elkins. Elkins is quarterback for the Longhorns, is a three-letter man, basketball captain, quarterback on the 1930 Southwest Conference gridiron champions, high scorer of the 1931 cage team, does over 23 feet in the running broad jump, was a member of the Longhorn 440-yard football relay team which set a new record at Drake last spring, already has won five letters and is close to three more, is president of the student body and, like Wood, is a F. B. K. man

West Virginia has a halfback who refuses to pose for photographers. The picture men had a task getting Gerry Cassedy, Harvard crew stroke and end candidate, to pose.

Just how much Albie Booth meant to Yale football the past two years is well known and that he is to prove of value this year was evidenced Thursday when, after two previous lengthy scrimmages without score, Booth entered the contact work for the first time this season and the varsity A team scored its first touchdown with the little halfback carrying the ball over on a line play.

Percy L. Wendell, captain and fullback of the 1912 Harvard football team, has returned to the Crimson in the capacity of assistant to Rufe Bond, freshman coach. Wendell formerly coached Lehigh and Williams. Madison Sayles '27 has been appointed end coach on the second varsity.

Jack Bayles, a sophomore back who did not play football in his freshman year, featured the Princeton scrimmage session Thursday. He worked with the third string backfield and ran nicely off tackle and his passing was excellent.

Priscilla III Wins Third Race and Increases Lead

KING ALFONSO TROPHY STANDING

Yacht and Owner	Points
Priscilla III, Johnston De Forest	11½
Thisbe, Van S. Merle-Smith	8
Rangoon, C. H. Thorling	7¼
Sasqua, A. H. Kudner and G. C. Beach	4

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Sept. 25—With three of the series of five races for the King Alfonso trophy which is being held under the auspices of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club completed, Priscilla III, owned by Johnston De Forest and sailed by Briggs S. Cunningham, has a comfortable lead of 3½ points over Thisbe owned by Van S. Merle-Smith and sailed by Sherman Hoyt; 4¼ points over Rangoon, owned by C. H. Thorling and sailed by Cornelius Shields, and 7½ points over Sasqua, owned by A. H. Kudner and G. C. Beach and sailed by Bill Swan.

Two races were scheduled to be held yesterday; but owing to the fact that the wind was blowing too much only one was held and it proved a test for the sturdy qualities of the eight-meter yacht. The race started with a fresh westerly breeze with a run and a beat

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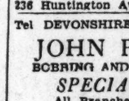

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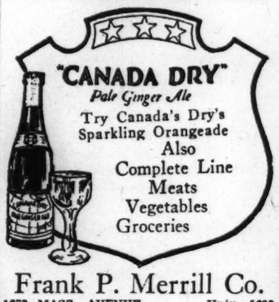

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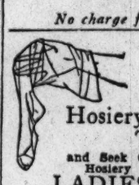

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SHOES
RUTLAND BURLINGTON
For Men and Women
They Satisfy
BROWN SHOE CO.
RUTLAND, VT.

DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Fringed Gentian
(Gentiana crinita)

Where: Low ground from central Maine and western Quebec to Dakota, Iowa and Georgia.

Distinguishing Features: The base of violet blue, sometimes white corolla is delicate and vase-shaped when fully opened; edges of the petals are fringed. They bear no resemblance to any other American Gentian.

An Illyrian king, Gentius, who discovered the properties of this plant family, has the honor of having the group named after him.

There are in New England three other members of the gentian family more common, though not so beautiful: the downy gentian, with a rough and hairy stem; the solitary gentian, which bears a single, erect, bell-shaped flower; and the closed gentian or bottle gentian, which is by far the most common, with the parts of the corolla never open.

All the gentians of eastern America are blue or bluish in color, and have as their chief agent of pollination, the bumblebee. He it is that has the strength to get at the nectar at the base of each blossom, and the violet blue of the fringed gentian is the color that is most attractive to him. Some European forms are visited by Lepidoptera (moths and butterflies.) It is to these insects that the plant is indebted for the fertilization of its seed.

Members of the gentian family are found all over the temperate and boreal parts of Europe, Asia, North and South America and New Zealand. They are to be found as yellow blossoms in the Alps and Pyrenees at elevations of 3000 to 6000 feet, heights at which in America only tough and rugged plants can survive, most of them dwarf.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Therefore, them; see, sea (Miss C. L. B.) — The first is preferably *thar'-fore*, with the *th* "voiced" as in *then* (not as in *thin*), *a* as in *care*, *o* long. The *th* is also "voiced" in *them*. There is no difference in pronunciation between the last two words.

Khyber Pass, intelligentsia (G. T. B.)—The first is applied to the pass (about 33 miles long) between India and Afghanistan, about 10½ miles west of Peshawar. It is pronounced *Ki'-ber*, with long *i* and *e* as in *maker*.

The second (be sure it has the second *t*) is frequently used to classify educated or learned people collectively; it is pronounced *in-tel-i-jent'-si-a*, with secondary stress on the second syllable; all vowels short except the last, which is sounded as in *sofa*.

Blessed, beloved (Mrs. G. G.)—As verbs, these words have one and two syllables, respectively; as participial adjectives they have preferably two and three, respectively.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation. — Ed.

Brevities

Punch: An advertisement says now is the time to buy your next winter's suit. Unfortunately many are already wearing theirs.

Passing Show: A writer on railway problems remarks that "people who have to strap-hang every morning and evening in overcrowded trains have certainly a cause of complaint." A standing grievance, in fact.

Do You Know That—

Wiesbaden in Germany has done away with the street car?

Holiday greeting cards originated in England in 1851?

All but four states have workmen's compensation laws?

Illiteracy in London has been reduced from 50 per cent to 5 per cent of the total population in the last 40 years?

There is so much salt in the ocean that if all the waters were dried up there would remain salt enough to make a continent 14½ times as large as Europe?

Mahogany, oak, walnut and white pine are the woods most suited to carving purposes?

What They Say

Possession

"Man's right to possess should rest upon his ability to use the possession unselfishly."—*The Rev. E. M. L. Gould.*

Our Task

"When we seek to forecast the future of our race, our greatest difficulty is to eliminate the personal element."—*Sir Arthur Keith, anthropologist.*

Easier Living

"Nothing can stay the rapid mechanization of industry and the arts, for this is in the direction of easier living."—*A. H. Compton, Nobel prize winner.*

A Quotation for Today

OUR intellectual and active powers increase with our affection.—EMERSON.

Doing It Well

Carmel, Ind.

IT IS surely a joy, in times of seeming stress, to hear of one who refuses to be a slave to adverse conditions, but sets about diligently to "work out his own salvation." A friend tells the following experience:

On the way to his office he passed a residence where a man was busily engaged repairing a broken step. Noticing the excellence of the workmanship, he stopped to inquire if the laborer could do some like work for him, on several pieces of renting property. The workman replied that he would endeavor to do the work, but that it might be several weeks before he could get to it, as he had all that he could do "well" at the present.

This "business optimism" brought further inquiry, whereupon the man explained that several months before he was suddenly thrown out of employment. A wife and five children, together with a fierce dislike of idleness, spurred him on. Early each morning he arose and went to the residential section of the city . . . . up and down the streets he would walk . . . looking for things that needed to be done. A screen that should be painted, flower beds that needed working, a lawn to trim—every home presented some little task.

Instead of being just one of the many asking for "something to do," he knocked on the door of a home, offering a constructive suggestion, promising satisfaction with a very reasonable charge.

The smallest bit of work was done with the greatest care, and, "You know," he concluded, "there's a heap of happiness in doing a job right; and besides each piece of work well done has brought numerous unsolicited bits of employment."

The Children's Corner

Aunt Polly Pig Is Coming to Visit

"FOR some time, not all the time, but whenever they thought of it," said Uncle Peter, "Percy Pig and Edward Elephant had been quite excited. Percy Pig had been excited first, but he immediately shared his excitement with Edward Elephant, who of course did his best to get as excited as Percy. So that every morning Edward would ask Percy if Mr. Pig had got a picture postcard from Aunt Polly Pig, and some mornings Percy would say that Mr. Pig had got a picture postcard and some mornings that he hadn't.

A Postcard From Aunt Polly.

"What were they so excited about, Uncle Peter?" asked Jimmie.

"I don' think we've ever heard of Aunt Polly Pig," said Jennie.

"Sometime or other," said Uncle Peter, "I think I must have mentioned Aunt Polly Pig. Aunt Polly Pig was an older sister of Mr. Pig, whom he had not seen for many years. After they had both graduated from college Mr. Pig had remained in Massachusetts, where he had gone into business, and Miss Pig had gone to California, which, as you know, is way over on the other side of the United States, where she had since made what is called a tidy fortune by giving piano lessons. But she had never come back because she disliked railway trains—"

"How did she get there," asked Jimmie.

"At that time," said Uncle Peter, "she didn't dislike railway trains. But on her way she lost her hat out of a car window, and that made her dislike them. 'I don't like trains,' said Aunt Polly Pig, 'and I don't trust automobiles. And I won't go up in airyplanes. But you do know where you are when you ride a bicycle.'

'So the years went by, and Aunt Polly never went anywhere that she couldn't go on her bicycle. But every now and then she sent Mr. and Mrs. Pig a picture postcard, and every Christmas she sent Percy a bright silver dime. As you will guess, Percy always got Mr. Pig to change the bright dime into two bright nickels and gave one of them to his friend Edward Elephant. But he couldn't help thinking that perhaps, if Aunt Polly knew him better, she would send a bright quarter. And then one day the postman brought Mr. and Mrs. Pig a picture postcard which said on it that Aunt Polly Pig was coming to visit."

"I don't see how she could do that if she wouldn't ride on a train," said Jimmie.

"Or an automobile, or an airplane," said Jennie.

"Neither did Mr. and Mrs. Pig," said Uncle Peter. "But there it was, written all around the pretty picture—'Dear Brother and Sister-in-Law: I am at last coming to visit. I am sending an extra dress by parcel post and will arrive later. Yours aff. Aunt Polly.' And after that every few weeks they got another picture postcard saying, 'Dear Brother and Sister-in-Law: Take good care of my extra dress. I am on the way. Yours aff. Aunt Polly.'"

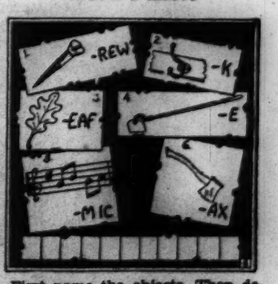
"What happened next?" asked Jennie and Jimmy after Uncle Peter had made a long pause.

"Aunt Polly arrived," said Uncle Peter, "And no sooner had Percy Pig embraced her than he ran as fast as he could to Edward Elephant's house. 'Oh, Edward, Edward!' cried Percy Pig. 'Aunt Polly has come! Aunt Polly has come! She came all the way on her bicycle.'"

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Today I saw two big dogs teasing a little dog about a pink ribbon he was wearing—
How'd you like to have a mistress that would make you wear a thing like that?" one said to the other—
But before he could answer the little dog's mistress came out of the store and handed him a piece of candy—
Well, sir, I couldn't help laughing when I saw the look the two big dogs gave each other—
And as they ambled away, one of them licked his chops and said—I guess she has her good points, after all!

Word Puzzle



First name the objects. Then deduct the letters as indicated. Placing the remaining letters in the proper spaces will give you the name of a building well known to children.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1931

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

A Bonus to British Industry

THE sense of relief in Great Britain from the necessity of artificially supporting the pound sterling at its parity with gold must be enormous. The stress has been so abnormal in the past month that it has cost the British Government $600,000,000 in foreign loans alone. The unwisdom of maintaining a gold standard which involved such sacrifices was apparent even to the most stiff-necked of "gold men."

In the first place, the stress arose from the manner in which the British tied up their liquid resources in foreign money centers by coming to the help of distressed currencies in Europe. In this situation Great Britain's partners on the gold standard revealed Britain's vulnerability by withdrawing their liquid funds from London. And to the lack of confidence on the part of foreigners there was added disquiet on the part of the British. Clearly the currency measures of the British Government are destined in great part to stop the escape of home funds.

This is the immediate end which the British Government had in view when it declared a breathing spell from the task of supporting the pound sterling. Capital will stay at home when the price of transferring it to foreign centers is a rate of exchange which has now dropped more than 20 per cent.

But the most significant effect of the move will be the bonus which it will afford to British trade overseas. Mr. J. P. Morgan has already called attention to it. In an interview with the Associated Press correspondent in London, he said that the action of the British Government is "a hopeful and not a discouraging event," because it will involve the "restoration of the trade of Great Britain."

Nothing, indeed, could be more calculated to encourage business recovery in Great Britain. The fall of about 20 per cent in the sterling dollar exchange means that if this is found to be the natural level of the pound sterling, the price of British goods on world markets will be reduced correspondingly. In the opinion of some this would be poetic justice to British industry. Since 1925, when Great Britain decided to link its currency with gold at the pre-war parity, buyers have believed that British goods were as overvalued as the currency in which they were expressed.

The step is therefore tantamount to a bonus on exports and a tariff on imports. Perhaps one will hear less of the tariff agitation in Great Britain now that the effect of protection has been achieved in this fortuitous manner. For, if it is possible to sell British goods abroad at a decreased price in foreign money, by the same token the goods that Great Britain imports will be correspondingly more expensive when expressed in pounds.

The time is hardly ripe yet to try to decide what exchange parity Great Britain should adopt when she returns to a gold basis for her currency. Much thought will have to be given to the subject in order to find out what is the natural value of the pound sterling. The present is an abnormal time. But a situation has arisen in which, according to the recent report of the Royal Committee headed by Lord Macmillan, a nation might devalue its currency without involving itself in any departure from the paths of financial custom.

If the Government should decide to revalorize the pound on a reduced level, the relief from the pressing weight of internal debt, both government and industrial, would be enormous. It would involve an enforced conversion which would reëstablish that equilibrium between debtors and creditors which has been wanting in Great Britain since she decided to validate all the debts incurred during the war.

The World Eighty Years Hence

THE NEW YORK TIMES on its eightieth anniversary, in addition to reviewing its history, set itself a courageous and suggestive task to try to forecast by a symposium what the world will be like eighty years hence. Prophecy is always difficult, and often profitless, but sometimes it stirs the yeast of constructive imagination. It encourages us to set new goals, and certainly no goal is attained where none is set.

What the world will be like eighty years from now is a stimulating question. The symposium by outstanding natural scientists published in the anniversary issue of the Times, on September 13, was a thoughtful contribution to long-range thinking. We congratulate our distinguished contemporary on the enterprise reflected in the undertaking. Its own career has been crowned with the satisfactions of rich service, and it stands at the threshold of new opportunities along the lines of clean and sound journalism for which it is singularly equipped.

Progress in political and social organization as well as in natural science and industry challenges our interest. Eighty years is the equivalent of more than half of the history of the American Republic. No one can forecast all the problems of the next eight decades. Many current problems will carry over into the future. Where should we arrive if we applied our best thought to some of the problems which challenge us, and utilized new knowledge as it emerges from study and experience?

Take world peace for an example. This is an attainable ideal if the nations will weigh the cost and futility of war as a solution of difficulties and will progressively diminish their competitive armaments, and replace fear and enmity with an attitude of mutual trust. This ideal must not wait eighty years for fulfillment if civilization is to endure!

There is growing a realization, too, of the fact that the economic well-being of the world can be built only on the recognition of nations as parts of an underlying economic unity. Economic isolation is impossible in an economically interdependent world.

Industry in a mechanical age must recognize social obligations. Machines were made for men, not men for machines. New inventions in the next eighty years, as well as those already here, must be evaluated in terms of social results. Distribution must be geared to production.

More complete achievement of the ideals of democracy, better organization of recreation, wiser use of increasing leisure, better housing, greater respect for law, all present their challenge to the world of tomorrow. We face an unparalleled opportunity to plan our future. An eighty-year plan animated by foresight, the spirit of brotherhood and fuller utilization of increasing knowledge, would carry mankind to a new security and destiny.

Wages and Living Standards

THE all-important question in connection with wage cuts is whether they constitute a reduction of standards of living. There is reassuring evidence in the United States that they do not. At least, if the cuts go no deeper than the 10 per cent scale adopted by the larger companies in the steel industry, the smaller wage now will buy approximately as much of the things which enter into the cost of living as the larger wage would buy two years ago.

The latest analysis by the United States bureau of labor statistics shows the cost of living has decreased 11.7 per cent since 1929. The proportion, of course, is greater on some items than others. Foodstuffs show a decline of 23.5 per cent in the price averages, clothing prices 9.4 per cent, household furnishings 11 per cent, rent 7.5 per cent, and fuel and light, 3 per cent.

From this it will be seen that this index is a comprehensive one and probably the most authentic available in the United States. The figures are gathered from cities in all parts of the country, and the list of foods, for example, includes forty-four items—round steak, sliced bacon, milk, butter, bread, rolled oats, cabbage, canned peas, sugar, prunes and so forth. If there is any gap in the figures, it is the cost of home ownership as distinct from renting.

Everything considered, however, it is evident that "real wages" of labor—as economists speak of the buying power of wages—are not impaired now by moderate reductions in hourly rates of pay. After all, the point has been reached where the worker is more concerned with his total weekly earnings than with hourly rates of wages. If a lower rate will mean fuller employment—and it should—his actual situation will be improved.

The importance of a wage rate lies chiefly in its promise of earnings when full-time employment returns. Employers may well remember that even this period has not been without its gains in productiveness per worker, and hence they should make no greater cuts in wages than are absolutely unavoidable and should be prepared to restore the rates as soon as possible.

When wage reduction is viewed in perspective with living costs it will be seen that President Hoover has not lost but won the major point in the policy with which he met the first crash of business reaction and which he has adhered to since. While his first appeal was couched in terms of wages, because wages and standards of living then were synonymous, it is apparent from all his utterances that his real concern has been with standards of living. These are still secure, and American business now should reëmbark on its historic task of improving them.

Let the Buyer Beware

CAN it be the tobacco industry has experienced a moral awakening? Or is it that tobacco companies feel they are making too much money? It is with questions something like these that the reader of newspapers and magazines—not to mention the long-suffering radio listener—is responding to the weird devices lately employed by cigarette advertisers.

On every hand he is confronted with assertions that tobacco contains harmful ingredients—elements strong enough, in fact, to serve as a base for sheep dip. Again and again he is warned — nay, entreated — to consider his larynx. "Sheep-dip base" evidently is not the ideal lubricant for vocal mechanisms. The reader can hardly doubt these assertions. They are made by manufacturers of cigarettes. Manufacturers should, and probably do, know what they are talking about.

So the reader decides tobacco is all right in its place. But he also concludes that its place is in strong chemical compounds, not in products intended for human consumption. Cigarette advertising has made this almost perturbingly clear. For some unaccountable reason, however, it has neglected to advise directly against the use of tobacco. Perhaps it feels a word to the wise should be sufficient.

And after all, the reader has been told that even the "harsh, irritating ingredients" in raw tobaccos can be removed by a certain judicious toasting. The reader can now sigh, according to his taste, either with disappointment or relief. Tobacco is bad stuff only until it's toasted.

But hold on—what's this? Other manufacturers declare the harmful element in tobacco is produced by drying, by parching with heat—in other words, as the reader may infer, by toasting. Ah, this clarifies the situation.

But not yet have the cigarette advertisers told all. Still another feels duty bound to come forth with a warning. This time the cry is against ash-tray breath. Here the reader is exhorted to keep himself sweet and clean. This effort is aided by another advertisement which recommends the use of a certain toothpaste as a countercheck to the undesirable effects tobacco has upon the teeth.

All this concern for his welfare is, of course, deeply appreciated by the reader. It is obvious tobacco companies are spending fortunes weekly to safeguard him against one another's product.

Cigarette sales are reported on the decline. May it be that tobacco companies, consciously or not, are carrying on an anti-tobacco campaign? Something like the temperance education promised by brewers with respect to drink? At any rate, when the combined effect of tobacco manufacturers' statements is considered, the public has been amply warned against the evil effects of cigarettes.

America Ready for Arms Truce

IN ANNOUNCING the United States' willingness to join in a one-year armament holiday, Mr. Hugh R. Wilson, Ambassador to Switzerland and American representative to the disarmament committee of the League of Nations Assembly, plainly voiced the sentiment of the American people. Italy's proposal that the world cease for a year to pile up more armaments evoked instant popular acclaim in the United States.

This was so partly because economic difficulties have left citizens with little sympathy for the steady increase of costly war instruments. It was so also because its value as a preparation for the World Disarmament Conference of next February was readily recognized. But above all such a truce—it would be both a truce and a holiday—was welcomed as a tangible step toward limitation if not reduction of arms.

Technicalities were ignored. Possible advantages for some nations were disregarded. The man in the street and his wife are both surfeited on technicalities. The exact balancing of national advantages and disadvantages has seemed to them a too tedious if not an endless procedure. They would prefer a little inequality in armaments to a general continuance of the arming process.

This feeling Mr. Wilson well expressed in his statement at Geneva. While pointing out that "any undertaking not to augment existing naval strength" causes the United States some embarrassment and means that it cannot build up to the cruiser level provided by the London treaty, he added:

> Nevertheless, we regard the general question of disarmament as so important, and the necessity of creating a propitious psychological condition for the disarmament conference so urgent, that we are willing to forgo for the duration of the truce our treaty rights in this respect.

The United States, however, wishes to make an exception to permit it to start the construction of eleven destroyers. This would be in addition to construction now under way. This may be as worthy as any exception which could be made. It is called a part of the effort to provide employment. But, aside from the fact that better ways for making jobs can be found than in the construction of weapons, the great value of this proposal—possibly its hope of success—will be endangered once a beginning is made on exceptions. An exception here and an exception there will soon reduce it to another problem of weighing guns and tons.

Much merit of a holiday lies in the eagerness with which it is grasped. Haggling hardly fits the mood. Statesmen must use care, but in the present circumstances, some daring might be less dangerous. It is difficult to believe that much harm could come were governments as willing as peoples to take an arms holiday.

Football Enters Another Season

FOOTBALL, that game which draws hundreds of thousands of spectators in the United States to the gridiron each fall, starts on another campaign this week-end, and the prospects for another brilliant and successful season appear fully as favorable as ever. Just as the summer sport of professional baseball seems to have shown little or no effect in lack of patronage traceable to conditions of business and employment, it looks at present as if the attendance at the various college football games would show little or no decline from the past few years. Generally speaking sports have been one of the brightest spots in the social and commercial life of the world, and reports regarding the advance demand for seats at the big games indicate a normal demand at most of the larger colleges.

So far as the ethics of the game are concerned there was a general feeling at the end of the 1930 season that most of the colleges had made sincere efforts to decrease the overemphasis on athletics and particularly on this form of athletics which had been an objectionable feature of the game in previous years. Also that the standards regarding the players had been set much higher as proselyting and subsidizing were reduced to a minimum. This year promises to find even more progress made along these lines, and there is cause for rejoicing over the fact that each year more and more colleges are recognizing that the sport should be a game in every sense of the word and should not be turned into a Roman holiday or a commercial specfacle.

From the spectator's and the player's points of view the rules of the game will remain much the same as in 1930, a reason for satisfaction on the part of all concerned. Last fall's game appeared to be most satisfactory in every way and the greater familiarity with the rules which comes from a year of trial is sure to add still more enjoyment for the football fan who too often in years past has been called upon to learn new rules and regulations ofttimes puzzling even to the officials. Welcome the football season of 1931! May it meet with all the requirements that go to make up a true college sport. As such it will merit the support of the college authorities and public not only this year but for many seasons to come.

Editorial Notes

Assistant Postmaster-General Arch Coleman reports a noticeable increase in first and third class mail/ Does that mean that business depression is being stamped out?

A rubber-tired rail-car is making a place for itself on French railways. One more silent shot in the antinoise campaign.

A British Onlooker's Diary

By WICKHAM STEED

LONDON

THE fall of the second Labor Administration and the formation of a National Government under Mr. Ramsay MacDonald mark a turning point in British political life. Though the emergency which led to the change was financial and economic rather than political, the underlying issues affect the foundations of British political and social thought. At bottom, the question is whether the majority of the people are faithful to their old traditions of individual freedom and of representative parliamentary government, or whether they will wish those traditions to be displaced by the influence of Labor organizations working avowedly for a Socialist ideal.

In the struggle which now opens, the main force on the Labor side will be directed less by the Parliamentary Labor Party than by the Trade Union Congress, whose General Council has been for some years the true center of gravity in Labor affairs. To all intents and purposes this council—commonly called the T. U. C.—has been a permanent soviet composed of trade union leaders outside Parliament and responsible only to the annual Trade Union Congress. It is far more powerful than the Parliamentary Labor Party or even the National Executive of the Labor Party, for it controls no small proportion of the Labor Party funds; and it works independently of the parliamentary considerations which the Labor Party proper is obliged to take into account.

During the recent crisis, when the Labor Cabinet was practically agreed upon a program of retrenchment, including a diminution of the "dole," the Labor Government sought the sanction of the T. U. C. This sanction was withheld, and the T. U. C. put forward a countersuggestion that a revenue tariff would be preferable to any cut in the dole. An ominous growl from public opinion greeted this revelation that the Labor Cabinet, responsible constitutionally to Parliament and to the Crown, looked upon the T. U. C. as its virtual master. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald then plucked up courage to repudiate trade union domination.

* * *

It is an open secret that Mr. MacDonald had decided to resign without delay. Equally certain is it that his desperate resolve to form a National Government, and to cut adrift from the Labor Party itself, if necessary, was taken in response to a direct appeal from the King—an appeal which was addressed at the same time to the Conservative and the Liberal leaders. Mr. Arthur Henderson and the other Labor Ministers, except Mr. Philip Snowden and Mr. J. H. Thomas, fell into line with the announcement of the T. U. C. that "it must be understood that our support of the Government ceased with the resignation of the Cabinet." Simultaneously the Daily Herald, the official organ of the Labor Party, went into opposition.

The National Government may therefore find itself committed to a trial of strength with Labor organizations of which the T. U. C. is the heart and head. The test of its policy will come whenever the National Government deems its task to have been discharged, and the parties which support it meet the test of a general election.

Not months but years may pass before another Labor Administration can be formed. In the meantime the position and the functions of the trade unions will have to be cleared up. They, and the T. U. C. which is supposed to represent them, have been treading dangerous paths for more than a decade. The advent of Bolshevism in Russia led them to believe that by "direct action" they could impose their will upon the country irrespective of Parliament. In August, 1920, when the Russian "Red" Army was advancing upon Warsaw, the British trade unions and the Labor Party set up a "Council of Action"—to which Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Arthur Henderson belonged—with the object of intimidating Mr. Lloyd George's Government by the threat of a general strike, should Great Britain give aid to Poland. Their plans failed ignominiously, thanks to the rout of the Bolshevists at the eleventh hour by the Polish forces in the Battle of Warsaw.

Still the T. U. C. and the Labor Party held on their course. In 1921, threats of a general strike as a means of coercing the Government were often heard. In April, 1926, effect was given to them, ostensibly with the object of supporting the Miners' Federation in its dispute with the mine owners, but really in effect asserting trade union control of the nation. The railways and other means of transport were stopped. The T. U. C. called out all the printers and paralyzed, for some days, the press throughout the country. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Henderson and others supported the general strike; but the Baldwin Cabinet, with the hearty backing of the nation, met the challenge and defeated it decisively. For a time it seemed that the T. U. C. had learned its lesson.

Against another attempt to dictate to the nation two factors tell heavily. The first is the discredit into which the recent Labor Administration had fallen. This discredit may pass as the time goes on, if the T. U. C. and the Labor Party are wise. Political fortunes wax and wane and wax again. But the second and more fundamental factor—the growing dislike of trade union aims in themselves—will persist. Originally, the trade unions were organizations for the defense of their members' professional interests. Politically, they were almost colorless. Economically, they accepted without cavil the view of the Manchester School of Economists that human labor is a commodity to be bought and sold in the market at the price it will fetch. Their aim was to "rig the market" in favor of wage earners by collective action designed to raise wages, improve conditions and shorten hours.

* * *

Though, by degrees, Socialist doctrines permeated the trade unions and the idea of a "dictatorship of the proletariat" found favor among them, their basic view of human labor as a merchandise was unchanged. This is why they have steadily resisted schemes designed to associate wage earners with the enterprises that employ them. Profit sharing, copartnership and other means of mitigating or obliterating the antagonism between Labor and Capital have, as a rule, been frowned upon lest they end by making "small capitalists" of wage earners and by weakening the grip of the trade unions upon them. "Nationalization" or "collectivization" of production and distribution have become trade union catchwords.

In point of fact, the trade unions have long ceased to be a progressive and are now an obstructive influence in British national life. They have raised the cost of Labor to such a degree as seriously to handicap trade and industry. While on the one hand the trade unions naturally resist the tendency of employers to cheapen costs by lowering wages, they resist no less, on the other hand, the more wholesome tendency of employers who make it worth the while of wage earners to do more and better work for an undiminished wage. Especially do they combat this tendency when it is associated with plans to give wage earners a direct stake in enterprises that employ them.

Yet this latter tendency is making headway. I know of big concerns in the north of England in which it has become so strong that all the employees have withdrawn from their trade union, and no amount of propaganda or persuasion has availed to entice them back into it. The ideas that human labor is not a mere merchandise; that it has certain ethical rights inasmuch as it is human; that these rights are not inferior and may be superior to those of capital when once the market price of capital has been fairly paid, are spreading apace among the more intelligent employers and employees. Against these ideas the trade unions, and particularly the T. U. C., set their faces like flint. Until they can organize and exercise direct control over the body-industrial and the body-politic, they prefer to abide by the antiquated notions of the Manchester School. They are fighting a rearguard action in which their losses may be heavy and their ultimate defeat inevitable.

This is the true underlying issue of the present crisis in Great Britain. On the surface it is hardly perceptible. Deep down it governs the whole position. Hazardous though it may be to prophesy, I am inclined to think that this issue will be decided against the T. U. C., that the formation of the National Government marks a definite turning point in British economic and political evolution, and that before the Labor Party holds office again it will be transformed beyond recognition.

Notes From Paris

Reference Book Issued

STUDENTS of international relations will welcome the appearance of a handbook published by the International Institute of Intellectual Coöperation under the title "Centres of Reference for International Affairs." It is obtainable in English, French and German editions. About 125 different organizations or bureaus which are equipped to supply information concerning international, political, economic, social and legal problems are listed, with their addresses, the names of their officers, and brief notes concerning their objects and activities. The list does not pretend to be complete, but is considered comprehensive enough to guide any inquirer to the information which he desires to obtain. The booklet provides interesting evidence of the extent to which special committees to deal with international problems are being established in the different countries. National centers in thirteen different countries are listed, as well as a number of international reference centers. The publication serves as a companion volume to the institute's "Handbook of Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations."

* * *

Tardy Honor For Inventor

Just one hundred years ago, Frédéric Sauvage invented the screw propeller for ships. The importance of his invention was not realized at the time, and he received neither profit nor recognition in proportion to the value of his accomplishment. Today, not only steamship builders, but constructors of airplanes and dirigibles, are ready to do him homage. The city of Boulogne has not only given his name to one of its public squares and erected a monument to his memory, but recently set aside an entire week to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of his great contribution to navigation, both maritime and aerial. The Argentine naval training ship Presidente Sarmiento called at Boulogne to take part in the festivities.

* * *

Novel Plan Of Publicity

For about eight centuries, the rue Saint-Honoré has been famous as a street for shoppers. The Merchants' Association takes a genuine pride in the street's international reputation. With admirable *esprit de corps*, these business men have determined to act together in maintaining the standard of the ancient thoroughfare, and making it even better known. They have devised an ingenious publicity scheme with this in view, and are now putting it into effect. To anyone who within a stated period buys a certain amount of merchandise in the rue Saint-Honoré, they will make a present of a week's stay at one of the hotels in the street, supplying a comfortable room with bath and breakfast.

* * *

Wax Figures Adorn Shops

It is a little startling, while strolling along the Grands Boulevards looking into the shop windows, to find oneself face to face with President Doumer in full evening dress, with red sash across his starched bosom, apparently all ready for the most formidable of state functions. One's surprise does not diminish when one observes, close beside him, the former Prime Minister, André Tardieu, in a smart business suit of gray, his spruce and immaculate figure radiating the energy and up-to-the-minuteness which are so characteristic of him. One feels that, in the democratic and good-natured throng which moves leisurely along the broad pavement, one has suddenly come into the presence of great personages. But, alas, they are only wax figures in a clothier's display window.

* * *

New Routes Avoid Paris

A few years ago, if one wished to traverse France by rail, it was almost obligatory to pass through Paris. This is no longer the case, for a deliberate effort is being made to divert transcountry trains from the capital. This decentralization of transport systems helps to eliminate the congestion which is otherwise unavoidable in the neighborhood of the metropolis. For example, a Londoner wishing to go to Spain by the most direct route need no longer pass through Paris. Disembarking at Dieppe, he may take the Channel-Ocean *rapide*, which switches off from the Paris line at Rouen and goes on to Le Mans, then down to Bordeaux by way of Nantes and La Rochelle. The deepening of the harbor at Saint-Malo has also accentuated this tendency, since passengers can now step from standard-size Channel steamers into the Emerald Coast-Pyrenees *rapide*, which will carry them across France to Bordeaux via Rennes, Nantes and La Rochelle. The State Railways have taken the initiative in routing trains away from the capital, when it appears to be advantageous to the traveler.